FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Vance-Gromyko Meeting Planned To Conclude SALT Talks AA 1
Soviet, U.S., UK Delegations Hold Nuclear Test Ban Talks AA 1
Mexico City Conventional Arms Limitation Talks Continue AA 1

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Editorial Examines Results of Pact's Moscow Meeting CC 1
[7 Dec]
Ustinov Returns From Defense Ministers Conference CC 2
Ponomarev Leads CPSU Delegation to Sofia Theoretical Meeting CC 3
Zhivkov Meeting With Ponomarev CC 3
Zimyanin Receives Participants in Conference on Culture CC 3
[PRAVDA 2 Dec]

GENERAL

UNESCO Declaration on Role of Mass Media Welcomed A 1
[Grachev in IZVESTIYA 5 Dec]
UN Security Council Debate on Lebanon Reported A 3
Resolution on Strengthening International Security Cited A 3
Soviet AAPSO Committee Issues Statement on Namibia A 4
Solidarity Official Outlines Support A 5
Human Rights Day: PRC Denies Rights to People A 6
[Basov]

UNITED STATES

Evans-Novak 'Lies,' Activities in PRC Denounced B 1
[Vishnevskiy in PRAVDA 6 Dec]
Democratic Party Moving Toward 'Conservatism' at Congress B 3
[Soltan]
Polaris Missiles in Mid-Sixties Had Defective Warheads B 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Dec]

CHINA

Mao's Three Worlds Theory Examined, Scored [KOMMUNIST] C 1

EAST EUROPE

Kosygin Meets With Hungary's Jozsef Marjai D 1
Ponomarev, Rusakov Meet With PZPR Delegation D 1
TASS Notes MSZMP Approval of Warsaw Pact Decisions D 1

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Draft Theses Issued for Italian CP Congress E 1
Prozhogin Examines 'Complex' Italian Political Scene E 1
[PRAVDA 5 Dec]
Meeting of Austrian CP Central Committee Noted E 4
TASS Interviews Austrian Trade, Industry Minister E 4
Dutch Decision To Buy U.S. Aircraft 'Burden for Taxpayers' E 5
IZVESTIYA: Renewed Terror in Belfast Aimed at 'Unification' E 5
[3 Dec]
Swedish Government Condemns U.S. Decision on Neutron Bomb E 5
Kekkonen Cables Thanks, Greetings to Brezhnev, Kosygin E 6
Further Reportage on NATO Session in Brussels E 6
Final Military Communique Scored E 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Dec]
'Tougher' U.S. Military Doctrine [PRAVDA 7 Dec] E 7
Moscow Allegations Resurface [PRAVDA 7 Dec] E 7
Campaign To Reinvolve French [PRAVDA 7 Dec] E 8
NATO, Warsaw Pact Policies Contrasted E 8
Losev Compares NATO, Pact Sessions E 9
Portugal's Role Discussed E 10
Portuguese Parliamentary Debate on Economy Noted E 11
PRAVDA: French CP Insists U.S. Keep Vietnam Pledge E 12
Briefs: Swedish Friendship Societies E 12

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Saddam Husayn Arrives in Moscow, Met by Kosygin F 1
Talks Begin F 1
Talks Continue 12 Dec F 2
Economic, Technical Cooperation Reviewed F 2
[Stroganov]
Visit Serves Bilateral Relations F 3
Vance Middle East Trip To Expedite Separate Treaty F 4
New Confrontations, Demonstrations Against Shah Reported F 4
U.S. Activity [PRAVDA 7 Dec] F 4
Anti-Shah, U.S. Demonstrations Resume F 5
Tehran Procession Disciplined, Orderly F 7
Troops Fire on Demonstrators F 7
'Rightwing Provocations' Cause Increased Tension in Lebanon F 8
Lebanese CP Statement Attacks Egypt, PRC Policies F 8
Korionov Hits Egyptian 'Vandalism' Against Bulgarian Embassy F 9
[PRAVDA 7 Dec]
Soviet-Algerian Scientific, Economic Cooperation Praised F 9
[Bolmatov]

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Paper Assails 'Provocative' U.S. Plans for Cyprus Settlement G 1
[Markushev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Dec]
TASS Reports Visit of Turkish Naval Squadron to Odessa G 2
Ends Visit G 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Neto Asks People To Increase Output, 'Heighten Vigilance' H 1
Kirilenko, Smirnov Attend Angolan Anniversary Reception H 1
Rhodesia Launches New Air Strike Against Mozambique H 1
SWAPO Official Scores Namibian Election 'Farce' H 2

SOUTH ASIA

Soviet-Indian Economic, Political Relations Praised J 1
[Kovalev in IZVESTIYA 26 Nov]
Indian Defense Minister Scores PRC's Military Moves in Tibet J 2

INDOCHINA

Cambodian National Front Trying To 'Save' Country L 1
Lao Achievements Praised on Anniversary L 1
[Kudinov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Dec]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Castro Ready To Release 'Large Group of Prisoners' N 1
Opposition Candidate Wins Venezuelan Presidential Election N 1
Brezhnev Independence Day Greetings to Panama N 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme Court Plenum Discusses Parole, Labor Legislation R 1
[PRAVDA 5 Dec]
Belorussian Supreme Soviet Session Replaces Kiselev R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Official Outlines Progress of Caspian Conservation Measures S 1
[Vodolazhskiy in IZVESTIYA 1 Dec]
Lithuanian CP Plenum Notes Construction, Productivity Lags S 2
Briefs: Chukotka Oil Prospecting; First Baltic Agro-industrial Enterprises S 2

VANCE-GROMYKO MEETING PLANNED TO CONCLUDE SALT TALKS

LD111912Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 11, TASS--The New York TIMES has published a report saying in part: "U.S. administration officials said today that progress in the Soviet-American negotiations to limit strategic arms had enabled the two sides to plan a meeting between Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko to conclude the talks and pave the way for a summit conference".

According to UPI report from Cairo, Cyrus Vance, who is now visiting there, has confirmed that later this month he would have a meeting with Andrey Gromyko in Geneva to continue the negotiations on the conclusion of a SALT agreement.

It is also reported about the interview given to the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL by Senator Frank Church, who is expected to be elected chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Frank Church stated that he wanted this commission to get down vigorously to the shaping of foreign policy, suggesting long-term plans to the government. He said that these efforts would supplement such practical work as impartial, careful discussion of the American-Soviet SALT agreement, which President Carter will, probably, submit for the Senate's consideration. Church said that a "special group" on SALT had been set up to prepare for the expected conclusion of the agreement and "tense struggle in the Senate" for its ratification.

SOVIET, U.S., UK DELEGATIONS HOLD NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS

LD111320Y Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, December 11, TASS--The delegations of the USSR, the United States and Great Britain have had a meeting here at the negotiations being held with a view to elaborate a treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

MEXICO CITY CONVENTIONAL ARMS LIMITATION TALKS CONTINUE

LD121030Y Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, Demcember 12, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the United States, conducting talks on the limitation of the sale and deliveries of conventional arms, held a plenary meeting here.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EXAMINES RESULTS OF PACT'S MOSCOW MEETING

LD111119Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Horizons of Peaceful Cooperation"]

[Text] The peoples of the fraternal family of socialist countries are ending 1978 with new successes in creative labor. They are consistently implementing the socioeconomic programs mapped out for the current 5-year plan by routine Marxist-Leninist party congresses. The positions of socialism--the reliable bulwark of all fighters for freedom, equality, independence, peace and progress--are strengthening.

The fraternal communist and workers parties are doing everything to create the most favorable, peaceful conditions for socialist and communist building and to save mankind from the threat of a new world war. Further striking evidence of this was provided by the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, having heard the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who headed the USSR delegation at the Moscow conference, fully approved its activity and expressed satisfaction with the results of the meeting.

Mankind is today going through a complex and crucial period. A peculiar feature of the international situation is the fact that alongside the significant positive changes in Europe and the world as a whole, the forces of imperialism and reaction have become appreciably more active. Their direct accomplices are the Peking leaders, who, pursuing their expansionist, hegemonist aims, are striving to cooperate with imperialist reaction in the struggle against the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, against peace.

In their unanimously adopted declaration the participants in the Moscow conference expressed unshakable adherence to the policy of detente and the will to strive to deepen the positive processes. The Warsaw Pact again acted as a powerful and effective factor for peace and stability in international relations.

The priority steps along the path of further consolidating peace and the peoples' security are clearly defined. The broad international public and progressive forces approve the Warsaw Pact initiatives aimed at resolving the key problem of the present--insuring a fundamental turn toward ending the arms race and toward disarmament. The socialist states again confirmed their readiness to disband the Warsaw Pact simultaneously with the dissolution of NATO, and as the first stage--to eliminate their military organizations, beginning with the mutual reduction of military activity.

A warm response was aroused in all corners of the world by the conference participants' statement that there is no type of arms which they would not be prepared to limit or reduce without detriment to all countries' security. A topical question is the proposal to begin talks in the near future between the USSR, the United States, Britain, France and China on removing nuclear weapons from arsenals and directing nuclear energy exclusively to peaceful ends.

The initiatives proposed by the Warsaw Pact give a powerful new impetus to the struggle to improve the European and world situation and to fully implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The socialist countries are guided by peaceful prospects in elaborating their plans. This is again indicated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, as well as the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session.

At the same time the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that in view of the arms race being carried out by NATO states, which is being constantly whipped up, there is a need to maintain and strengthen the defensive potential of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

"We are ready for the most radical steps leading to disarmament," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in the Kremlin on 5 December. "But at all stages of the struggle to achieve this end the principle of the equal security of the sides must be observed. We will not weaken our defense in the face of the growing military might of imperialism, whatever demagogic arguments are used to cover appeals for this."

Tremendous significance for the fate of peace is attached to the fact that the fraternal socialist countries are constantly developing all-round cooperation with each other and consistently implementing a line of expanding collaboration with all the progressive forces of the present.

The Soviet Union acts consistently and invariably in this direction. These aims are served by the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaties with heroic Vietnam and with Ethopia and Afghanistan. This is expressed in Soviet people's indestructible solidarity with fraternal Cuba and with all peoples defending freedom in the difficult struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will go down in the annals of modern international life as a major event. Its decisions will help consolidate peace in Europe and throughout the world, strengthen the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between countries with different social systems, and develop broad, mutually advantageous cooperation between states and peoples.

During the Political Consultative Committee conference the heads of the parties and governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia adopted an important statement expressing determination to promote an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East problems. The Soviet Union and other fraternal states condemn the anti-Arab Egyptian-Israeli deals under the U.S. auspices and firmly support the conclusions of the recent Baghdad meeting of Arab leaders.

The countries of socialism again demonstrated their determination to do everything to insure that mankind lives in conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

USTINOV RETURNS FROM DEFENSE MINISTERS CONFERENCE

LD101212Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet military delegation headed by Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, has returned to Moscow from the capital of the GDR, Berlin, where it took part in a regular session of the Defense Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

PONOMAREV LEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO SOFIA THEORETICAL MEETING

LD111710Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Sofia today.

The delegation will take part in an international theoretical conference devoted to the problems of practicable socialism and its international significance, which is being held by the BCP Central Committee together with the magazine PROBELMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

The delegation was seen off by Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and PRAVDA editor in chief; Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department.

Zhivkov Meeting With Ponomarev

LD112217Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the republic's state Council has received Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading a CPSU delegation, in Sofia.

It is to take part in the international theoretical conference devoted to the problems of real socialism and its international significance, which is being held by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee together with the periodical PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES PARTICIPANTS IN CONFERENCE ON CULTURE

LD081257Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The scientific conference of the socialist countries' multilateral commission on problems of culture, literature and art theory has ended. Scholars and figures active in literature and art from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia discussed matters relating to the interaction and mutual enrichment of socialist cultures.

The leaders of the delegations from the fraternal countries were received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

UNESCO DECLARATION ON ROLE OF MASS MEDIA WELCOMED

LD111245Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Grachev article: "To Serve the Aims of Peace"]

[Excerpts] An important event at the UNESCO General Conference's 20th session was this authoritiative international organization's unanimous approval for the declaration on basic principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to the strengthening of peace and international mutual understanding, to the development of human rights and to the struggle against racism, apartheid and incitement to war.

The adoption of this declaration, which was prepared on the basis of a proposal submitted by the Soviet Union back in 1972, is a considerable success for the forces which advocate the transformation of the international exchange of information into an effective instrument for strengthening peace and which advocate that a reliable barrier be placed in the way of those who use channels of information to disseminate slander and disinformation.

However, several years of dogged and persistent efforts by supporters of peace and detente were needed to overcome the overt or veiled resistance of those forces which regard international information as a means for conducting subversive activity and waging "psychological war" in an epoch when the successes of detente are depriving them of the opportunity to resort to other more overt and aggressive methods of interfering in people's affairs.

It was not a question merely of the difficulties of drawing up a comprehensive and detailed text which would take account of the numerous suggestions and wishes of individual UNESCO members or solely of a quest for the necessary and sensible compromise which, as Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of UNESCO, who made a great personal contribution to the definitive editing of the text, put it, "would allay the profound anxiety of some and reflect the imperative demands of others." Through these years an intense and principled struggle went on over the actual concept of the declaration devoted to the contribution of the mass media to strengthening international peace; and the onslaught by those forces wanting to strip it of its basic content or to distort its meaning, was repulsed.

The stances adopted by representatives of a number of Western countries, above all the United States, who from the beginning gave a hostile reception to the very idea of UNESCO's adopting such a document, showed the indignation of the masters of the news oligarchies in those counties--the major newspaper and magazine concerns and news agencies--who suddenly viewed the declaration as a threat to the influence they exercised with impunity and often irresponsibly over the world "information market."

The West's "big press," to which, the section in the declaration about the mass media's responsibility and about their "moral obligation to bring objective facts to light and to disseminate information without malicious intent" is addressed, cynically predicted the routine rejection of the draft declaration because of the "opposing positions" of the states participating in drawing up the declaration.

In order to mask the genuine reasons for their opposition to any document which might call upon the mass media to serve the cause of peace and international mutual understanding, the declaration's opponents advanced a thesis that it is allegedly an encroachment upon the "freedom of the press" and would promote an intensification of "state control" over journalists' activity.

But in fact this position hides the desire of certain Western circles to preserve for their countries' press organs "complete freedom from responsibility" for the reports they disseminate, that is, to consolidate the right to irresponsibility and to "freedom of disinformation" which is so frequently and widely enjoyed by the bourgeois press.

France's LE MONDE noted, not without sarcasm, that one of the most active critics of "state control over the mass media was none other than John Reinhardt, director of the International Communication Agency, which comes under the jurisdiction of the U.S. State Department and cont ols Voice of America; as this same Reinhardt puts it, Voice of America is "a vitally important instrument in pursuing U.S. foreign policy."

There are, indeed, people who pronounce the word "liberty" when applied to information solely as the name of the notorious subversive radio station, Radio Liberty, which was created and nurtured with CIA funds. The "freedom of the press" which they defend is in fact nothing but servility toward the interests of the powers that be and big business, of which the bourgeois press long ago became a part.

Of course, in the declaration approved by UNESCO there is not, and could not be, any talk of any encroachment upon genuine freedom of speech or freedom of the press. Moreover, the declaration notes the need to insure the "free, broader and more balanced dissemination of information" and mentions the importance of creating the necessary conditions for the activity of mass media workers.

Here, however, it is stressed that it is a question of information which serves mankind and is not detrimental to mankind--information "which is a vital factor for the strengthening of peace and international mutual understanding."

And another aspect of the declaration provoked the opposition of those who, while hiding behind the thesis about "the free flow of information," were in fact concerned about the preservation of opportunities for pursuing the West's policy of "information imperialism" with respect to the developing countries.

As a matter of fact, the information services being created by the independent developing countries are experiencing very severe pressure from the "information mold" of the biggest Western news agencies which deluge these countries with an avalanche of information and facts sometimes concerning themselves, but selected and prepared by these agencies to suit their own requirements. (Suffice it to recall that the four news "giants--UPI, AP, REUTER and AFP--transmit more than 45 million words every day to 110 countries of the world. And this information, which they channel from the capitalist countries to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, is 100 times greater than the flow of news in the opposite direction).

It is not surprising that in attempting to protect themselves from a new "information" enslavement by the former parent states, the independent developing states are advocating the "decolonization" of information.

Their demands, which are supported by the socialist countries, are legitimately reflected in the declaration's text.

The UNESCO declaration devoted to the mass media's contribution to strengtheing peace and international mutual understanding reflects the strengthening determination of the peoples and peace-loving forces to secure the consolidation and deepening of the international detente process. These sentiments are also reflected in a number of other important documents adopted at this session.

In them beats the vital pulse of the times and resounds the voice of millions of people of the world who are increasingly resolutely and actively advocating the curbing of the opponents of detente and the guaranteeing of a peaceful future for our world.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON LEBANON REPORTED

LD1000417 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 9, TASS--The U.N. Security Council on Friday demanded the removal of obstacles which hinder a stabilization of the situation in Lebanon, restoration of power of the legitimate government, and the upholding of Lebanon's sovereignty.

At its meeting the Security Council considered the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's report that says that Israel retains its military presence in Lebanon's south, and gives military and other help to the anti-government formation in that country and resists the restoration of the Lebanese Government's power. Those actions by Israel are described in the U.N. Secretary General's report as a deliberate disregard for the legitimate power of the Government of Lebanon and the U.N. Security Council's resolutions.

'Abdallah al-Bishara, permanent representative of Kuwait, said the development of the Middle East conflict, the occupation of the Arab lands by Israel, and the trampling of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine bring about a situation fraught with serious consequences for international peace and security.

Setting out the Soviet stand on this matter, Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR, pointed out that the Soviet Union has been and remains the supporter of a just all-embracing Middle-East settlement which can be achieved only through collective efforts of all the sides concerned.

He emphasized that the USSR comes out in favour of immediate termination of Israel's interference in Lebanon's affairs and is ready to promote a normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of ensuring its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. He also declared for strengthening the Lebanese Government's legitimate power over the entire territory of the country and for the observance of the Palestinian resistance movement's legitimate interests in Lebanon.

On behalf of the U.N. Security Council members, its president Ruediger von Wechmar (FRG) came forward with a statement which expresses the profoundest concern over the serious situation in southern Lebanon.

The Security Council pointed out that the deployment of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in all parts of the country's south will considerably contribute to attaining these goals, and called on all those do not cooperate with the UNO on Israel, above all, to immediately cease creating hindrances to UNIFIL operations. The U.N. Security Council demanded that all its respective resolutions be fully and urgently implemented.

RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CITED

LD1000277 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 9, TASS--The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has issued an appeal for spreading the process of relaxation of international tension to all regions of the world in order to facilitate a just and lasting solution of international problems with the participation of all states. This appeal is contained in a resolution of the committee which discussed the question of implementation of the declaration on the strengthening of international security which was adopted by the United Nations at Soviet initiative in 1970.

This declaration, the resolution said, remains an important basis and stimulus for further actions by the international community to strengthen peace and security. The First Committee reaffirmed that the United Nations is against any threats of force or use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation and measures of political and economic coersion which have the aim of violating the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of states or their rights to use freely their own resources.

The resolution also reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples who are still under colonial and foreign rule, for their liberation and urges all states to strengthen solidarity with national liberation movements.

The First Committee also passed a declaration on the education of the peoples in the spirit of peace. Its draft was tabled by the Polish delegation. All the peoples and individuals, irrespective their race, views, language and sex, have the inalienable right to live in peace, the declarations says. Peace among the peoples is the greatest possession of mankind.

The declaration urges all states to cut short and eradicate any instigation to racial hatred, propaganda of violence and war.

SOVIET AAPSO COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON NAMIBIA

LD060632Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1914 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Disregarding the UN decisions on the future of Namibia, the racist authorities of Pretoria have unilaterally set about holding rigged elections for the so called "legislative assembly of South-West Africa," says a statement by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

The South African racists' aim, the statement says, is to maintain and consolidate their position in that country by setting up a puppet regime. The election machinations are intended to mislead the world public. By creating the appearance of a free expression of the will of the Namibian people, the South African racists are in fact trying to prevent the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], the true representatives of the Namibian people, under whose leadership the country's patriots have been waging a valiant struggle for national independence for many years, from coming to power.

The South African racists would not have been able to pursue their criminal policy without the active political, military and economic support of the United States and the other Western countries. The Namibian elections, held under the muzzles of South African army rifles, the statement says, were arranged by the racists under the cover of diplomatic initiatives by imperialist circles. These initiatives were nothing but an attempt to isolate SWAPO in the country and international arena, to create conditions which would insure the protection of the interests of international imperialism.

The Soviet public, always supporting the just struggle of the patriots of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO for freedom and the national independence of their homeland and against the colonial rule of the Republic of South Africa, resolutely protests against the illegal actions of the racist authorities. We demand the strict fulfillment of th UN resolutions on the withdrawal of South African forces and administration from Namibia, the immediate granting of independence to Namibia and the turnover of all power in the country to the South-West African People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, stresses the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

Solidarity Official Outlines Support

LD081404Y Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 8, TASS--"It is necessary to counter the imperialists' collective actions in Africa's south by the activity of the public throughout the world. The forthcoming meeting of the follow-up committee of the World Conference against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism will serve to attain this goal," Vladimir Kudryavtsev, vice chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, told a TASS correspondent. He will head a Soviet delegation at the meeting which is to be held in Paris next week.

"The imperialist and colonial-racist system of violence and repressions, and unceasing acts of aggression against sovereign states brought about in Africa a dangerous situation which is a threat to international peace and security, Kudryavtsev pointed out. The struggle by the peoples of southern Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe for freedom and national independence is at the same time a struggle against military danger. This struggle is increasingly supported by the international community.

The U.N. decision on the holding of the international year against apartheid in 1978 was ardently welcomed in the USSR, Kudryavtsev said. Conferences, seminars and meetings in support of the southern African patriots took place in the country on an initiative of the Soviet Solidarity Committee within the framework of this campaign. At present the Soviet public is preparing to take an active part in another campaign--the International Day of Heroes of Southern Africa (December 16).

The Soviet Solidarity Committee, Kudryavtsev pointed out, renders a direct help to the national liberation movements of Africa's south. This year, like before, medicines, clothes, food, means of transportation, and other industrial goods were sent to the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Congress, and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

Hundreds of activists of liberation organizations study at the USSR's educational establishments on scholarships granted by the committee.

In the first half of next year, Kudryavtsev said, the Solidarity Committee is planning to hold an international seminar in the Soviet Union on the problems of Africa's south. Representatives of West European countries' public organizations coming out in support of the liberation struggle in Africa's south are expected to take part in the seminar.

"At the meeting in Paris," said the head of the USSR delegation, "we shall declare for an immediate transfer of the entire power in Zimbabwe to the genuine representatives of the people of that country--the Patriotic Front. We come out for immediate withdrawal of all South African troops and the administration of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia's territory and for the transfer of power in the country to the sole legitimate representative--the South-West Africa People's Organization, for the keeping of Namibia's territorial integrity."

"Soviet people are for full and final elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa, the release of political prisoners, and the establishment of a democratic system in the country", Vladimir Kudryavtsev emphasized in conclusion.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY: PRC DENIES RIGHTS TO PEOPLE

OW110019Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW

[Basov commentary: "Peking Leaders Trample on Human Rights"]

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the UN Declaration on Human Rights falls on 10 December. This historically significant document reflects the struggle of the world for real democratic rights and freedoms. Do Chinese citizens enjoy any rights and freedoms?

The Western press recently presented much information proving that human rights are trampled on in China. For instance, there are some reports that people with different political views are still being arrested in China. Many such people were executed over the past two years. It is a daily routine in China to jail people without investigation or court trial. Even court trial itself is a mere formality of performance staged by the authorities. The court constantly hands down verdicts and sentences without trial.

There should be no doubts about this terrible, real situation. What has been published in the Western press is based on materials published by China itself, obtained from people who were themselves jailed in the past and have escaped from China, or supplied by these former prisoners' friends or relatives who have left China.

Chinese official publications have been compelled to admit the authorities' despotic and tyrannical attitude toward the people and even to disclose cases of persecution. For instance, PEOPLE'S DAILY recently reported that in certain places commune members' private plots have been confiscated. village fairs suspended and household sideline production prohibited, causing great turmoil. Cases like this are too numerous to list.

Many aspects of daily life show how the Chinese leaders trample on human rights. Take marriage, for instance. The Chinese authorities create infinite obstacles for people intending to marry. They bar females under 25 and males under 28 and require couples intending to have a child to obtain official approval from administrative organs. However, obtaining official approval entails great effort to overcome many bureaucratic obstacles. At the same time, the Chinese authorities also force women to undergo abortions. Disobedience results in drastic disciplinary measures--no grain ration coupons for the child in question.

PEOPLE'S DAILY recently revealed a perplexing case--an experienced female foreign language teacher was barred from her own profession for several years and forced to work as a waitress in a restaurant.

Travel by Chinese citizens within the country is also restricted. There is also the inhumane policy of forcing husband and wife to live separately. It should be pointed out that the Chinese people don't have the minimum democratic freedoms and rights. People suffer daily from the authorities' brutalities, and as victims dare not complain. People seeking truth and offering criticism are retaliated against and persecuted by the authorities. Such is the reality in China today.

Recently a mass rally was held at Peking's Tienanmen Square. The masses there impatiently demanded an end to feudal fascist rule and the establishment of a legitimate people's democratic government. Speakers at the rally said: We demand freedom and democracy.

Peking leaders put all the blame on the gang of four in order to evade responsibility for trampling human rights. Yet although the gang of four have had no power for over 2 years, warlord brutalities continue as usual. There are countless cases of Peking's leaders trampling on human rights, as noted recently in a tatzupao.

EVANS-NOVAK 'LIES,' ACTIVITIES IN PRC DENOUNCED

LDllllllY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "Birds of a Feather"]

[Text] A large crowd of the capital's residents recently gathered in the very center of Peking to see a fairy tale monster from overseas. Some people even climbed trees to get a better view. What was being led through the streets that day was...not an elephant but something rather more unusual--a two-headed hawk. The people in Peking caught sight of only one head, which introduced itself as U.S. commentator Robert Novak. But the next day two heads appeared in the U.S. press. There were two signatures to the reportage from China. One was Novak's and the other that of his colleague Rowland Evans, although he was far away on the other side of the ocean, in Washington.

Reading Americans have called them the two-headed hawk. As Americans perceive them, they have become merged together, although outwardly they are not alike: Evans is a genteel [dzhentlmenistiyy] blond, and Novak a flighty brunet. Even their signatures are pronounced as one: "Evans-and-Novak." They both carved out their careers as journalists in the poisonous atmosphere of the cold war. Evans worked initially on the New York HERALD TRIBUNE, the mouthpiece of the Republican Party's militarist right flank (this newspaper has long since departed this life). Novak used to work for the WALL STREET JOURNAL, where he quickly acquired the highhandedness of stockjobbers. "A hooligan reporter and tough guy," people who know him well describe him.

The aggressiveness of Evans and Novak was in full vigor during the cold war and the Vietnam war. The military-industrial complex took a liking to them. The Field enterprises publishing monopoly suggested that they jointly write columns and begin selling them to many newspapers. For big money, the "Evans-and-Novak" office was in business.

The commentators cannot often be seen together. One travels in pursuit of interviews. The other stays on duty by the telephone in the office. The telphone might ring at any moment. A call from the Pentagon's Joint Chiefs of Staff. From military intelligence. From the CIA. From the offices of like-minded legislators.

"Hello, Mr. Evans-and-Novak: A new sensation! We have just prepared a secret document. The chief wants it to be leaked to the press immediately. What is the secret about? The same old thing, of course. About the Soviet threat."

The commentators' creations are as like as two peas in a pod. Here is a typical column of theirs.

...Some patriotic intelligence officers or generals have just submitted to the administration or to Congress a secret report on a frightful new Soviet threat on land, at sea or in the air on some continent (spheres and continents alternate in turn). For some reason, however, shortsighted louts who are soft on communism (here are inserted the names of realistic politicians) are not intimidated and do not display vigilance. Pentagon experts are furious (this phrase is repeated in almost every opus). They warn that the United States is threatened with a nightmare catastrophe (a most favorite term). The hopes of hardliners are pinned on Senator Henry Jackson (the columns' most popular hero). It is vitally necessary to manufacture and deploy...(naming the types of arms suggested by the Pentagonites).

We have read dozens of Evans and Novak columns. Every one contains a big lie. One is exposed, and another is cooked up. (The latest is that Mig-23 aircraft in Cuba are supposed to be "carrying nuclear weapons").

A respectable U.S. commentator frowns with disgust when he sees his own articles on the same page as such a product. But what can you do if it is to the liking of the noble cold war champions? Their hearing is caressed more by the screaming of hawks than by arias at New York's Metropolitan Opera House or Washington's Kennedy Center.

People have heard of the two-headed hawk even in China. And they too preferred the gnashing sounds reaching them from across the ocean to the opera. They sent an invitation. And so Peking flung open its doors to Novak (Evans remained on duty by the telephone). A lavish reception awaited the visitor.

Novak's appearance before a specially organized crowd was arranged in Peking. Taking the writer to be the head of a foreign state, the crowd sang the PRC national anthem with great feeling.

Then Novak was received by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council. NCNA devoted just four paragraphs to that meeting. It mentioned laconically that Teng Hsiao-ping "answered questions put by Mr Robert Novak on the present international situation and Sino-U.S. relations."

In fact, the conversation lasted almost 2 hours. Probably never before had the Peking leader shown anyone so much cordiality and hospitality. He answered the visitor's questions "very readily and wittily, asking him not to quote him but at the same time not stipulating that he was saying anything 'unofficially.'" He spoke about Chinese domestic affairs so frankly that such statements "would have been simply unthinkable under his predecessors."

The militarist from Washington felt warm and cozy. The reception room of the House of People's Assemblies, where the meeting took place, reminded him of a cave for some reason. From the lips of a Neanderthal man of the cold war, this is apparently gratitude for an affectionate welcome.

The interlocutors sipped tea. They lavished smiles on one another. Their tongues were loosened....

An unusual happening occurred after the meeting, which New York TIMES correspondent Fox Butterfield calls an "extravagent episode." The professional anticommunist from Washington addressed the people of Peking as ...the authorized [doverennyyll] press secretary of the PRC leadership. He reported Teng Hsiao-ping's message to the people on urgent problems of domestic policy. He issued instructions concerning the wallposters--which posters were to be put up and which not. Carried away with enthusiasm, he proposed a toast in honor of the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung (in reply, so the New York TIMES reports, the crowd was heard to hiss).

Then the orator retired to his hotel to prepare his reportage.

On opening the Washington POST with the Evans-Novak opus in the morning, even worldly-wise old residents of the U.S. capital gasped. Teng Hsiao-ping, it turned out, had proposed not simply the normalization of relations between the PRC and the United States, but the creation of a strong Sino-US. alliance against the "white bear." "He very much wants an alliance with the Americans," the column reported.

To judge from the reportage, the question of an alliance between the two countries was discussed in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding.

The host tried to make it understood that the USSR's naval forces surpass U.S. naval forces in the west Pacific. And the guest nodded his approval--how could it be otherwise? For Teng Hsiao-ping was merely expounding the falsified concoction of Evans and Novak themselves.

The American agreed when he heard the allegation fabricated by himself and his colleague that the Soviet Union has created "Asian strongpoints" in a number of countries.

He broke into a smile when this warning was issued: While possessing its own forces, the United States does not have sufficient might (this is the usual theme of many Washington opuses!) and will grow stronger only on concluding an anti-Soviet alliance with China.

And when the vice premier of the State Council started saying that such an alliance will insure greater stability than 10 Soviet-U.S. SALT agreements, Novak was ready to applaud loudly. What a stunning "argument" for further attacks on the SALT talks. And he and Evans have been making these attacks for many years now!

In short, the unanimity was complete and cordial. Behind the closed door of the "cave" they had a heart-to-heart talk about a deal. Pleasant interlocutors--a noisy propagandist of militant anticommunism and one of the leaders of a state that calls itself socialist.

On the banks of the Potomac, however, by no means everyone is moved by such closeness between the two-headed hawk and the Peking leader. Those who warn somewhat more realistically about the danger of playing the "China card" against the USSR certainly recollect this Anglo-Saxon proverb: Birds of a feather flock together. And when they do it is necessary to keep a sharp lookout.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MOVING TOWARD 'CONSERVATISM' AT CONGRESS

LD112226Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Commentary by Washington Correspondent Yuriy Soltan]

[Text] The conference of the Democratic Party, which is currently in power in the United States, has been underway for 3 days in Memphis. The main aim of the conference was to draw up the basis of a strategy for the 1980 presidential elections. But the fact that all the work was done under strict White House control, which sent to Memphis over 200 members of its staff, scarcely left anyone in doubt that President James Carter, although he has not yet stated this publicly anywhere, intends to be a candidate for a second presidential term. And this intention determined the direction of the discussions during which praise for the administration's activity during the past 2 years alternated with appeals for unity.

Total unity, however, was not attained. Mayors of cities with economies threatened by bankruptcy; representatives of national minorities suffering from lack of equal rights and discrimination; and representatives of trade unions and (?teachers) subjected the administration's policy to severe criticism.

The anti-inflation program drawn up by the White House, which establishes control over the working people's wages but leaves opportunities for the monopolies to raise the already rapidly rising prices, was seen as surrendering ground to big capital.

Condemnation was aroused also by the administration's intention, in a budget that will be sent to Congress for examination by the middle of January, to reduce by almost $19 billion expenditure on social programs, health care, aid to the poor and unemployed, education, and housing construction.

Such an economic policy, it was pointed out in a draft resolution introduced by the party's leftwing, is leading to a slump in production, a rise in unemployment, and a fall in the working people's standard of living. There were demands also for a reduction in the military budget, which the administration intends to increase by $10-12 billion.

The opponents of the administration's policy remained, however, in the minority at the conference. Their criticism found virtually no expression in the resolutions passed. Only one resolution adopted by the conference deserves attention: that in which the delegates came out in favor of the speediest conclusion of a SALT treaty with the Soviet Union and appealed to Congress to ratify this treaty.

On the whole, the work of the Democratic Conference showed that the party, which was at one time considered liberal, is openly moving toward conservatism, losing the last traces of difference from the Republican Party. The Democrats, as observers at the Congress note, are more and more openly disregarding the interests of the unions, the national minorities, and the poor whose votes in particular helped James Carter to victory in the presidential elections of 1976.

POLARIS MISSILES IN MID-SIXTIES HAD DEFECTIVE WARHEADS

ID111349Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 5 December, TASS--The U.S. Energy Department has confirmed a press report that approximately 75 percent of all Polaris nuclear missiles with which U.S. nuclear submarines were fitted in the mid-sixties were vitally useless. According to the New York TIMES, design defects in the warheads of Polaris missiles were detected back in 1958. Nevertheless the missiles continued to be fitted with these warheads.

Only at the end of 1966, when, as tests showed, for every three defective warheads there was only one in good working order, did the Pentagon set about reequipping the missiles with new warheads.

MAO'S THREE WORLDS THEORY EXAMINED, SCORED

LD071438Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 December, TASS--"The 'Theory of Three Worlds' is seen by Mao's successors as an ideological and political platform for the unification of all and any counterrevolution," writes the CPSU Central Committee journal KOMMUNIST. A long article entitled "What is Behind Mao's 'Theory of Three Worlds" is published in the journal's 17th issue:

"Having completely preserved the anti-Marxist and nationalistic essence of Mao's utterances on the 'Three Worlds' his present Peking interpreters are on the one hand developing them into conceptions which admit the necessity of a military and political alliance between China and imperialism as a whole, including American imperialism, and on the other hand are attempting to camouflage the blatant hostility of this conception for the interests of peace, democracy and socialism with Marxist phraseology," notes THE JOURNAL. Accordingly, the Soviet Union is depicted as 'a more dangerous breeding-ground of world war than the United States,' ' the main target of the struggle against hegemonism,' while the United States is allotted the role of a power which, although imperialist, is 'suffering' from the 'aggressiveness' of the Soviet Union. In the final analysis, the point of the 'Theory of Three Worlds' is that the countries of the world, including the United States, are supposed to form a 'united front' against the USSR. The organizing force of this front the Peking 'theoreticians' call the "Third World." Unlike Mao, who included all of Asia, Africa and Latin America in this 'world,' the successors of the 'Helmsman' include here, apart from the 'oppressed nations,' certain 'socialist countries,' of which only China is referred to by name."

"Thus, Mao's overtly nationalistic concept is underpinned by a demagogic, pseudoclass base, through which Peking's leaders are trying to 'base' the 'progressive' character of the 'broadest international united front' of struggle against the USSR proposed by them," KOMMUNIST continues. "By this definition and emphasis on the role of the 'Third World' in the formation of the 'front,' they are endeavoring to hide the quite obvious fact that in reality the backbone of the counterrevolutionary bloc which the Maoists would like to form must include the most aggressive forces of world imperialism. Peking's leaders of course may build any schemes according to any pattern they like, but the historical process by no means develops according to the Maoist world view. By its transition to a position of imperialism and reaction, Peking has without doubt exerted a marked influence on the international military and political siutation. However, this has in no way changed the content and basic tendencies of world development."

"In Peking, they know perfectly well that the USSR has never threatened and does not threaten anyone, either in the West or the East. Soviet foreign policy is aimed at consistently resolving the struggle for peace and international cooperation, and for the freedom and independence of the peoples, tasks laid down by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses," points out KOMMUNIST. "Tangible positive changes have recently appeared as a result of the consistently peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states."

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S JOZSEF MARJAI

ID121024Y Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 12 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, December 12, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received the visiting vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Jozsef Marjai. In a talk, marked by a warm and comradely atmosphere, they discussed questions related to the further expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary, and the deepening of socialist economic integration. Konstantin Katushev, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Matyas Szuros, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the USSR, participated in the talk.

PONOMAREV, RUSAKOV MEET WITH PZPR DELEGATION

ID111854Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 11 Dec 78 ID

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the International Relations Department of the PZPR Central Committee and Krzysztof Ostrowski, deputy head of the department were in Moscow on 10 and 11 December. The Polish comrades had meetings and consultations in the international departments of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Ryszard Frelek was received by Boris Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. In the course of the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, problems concerning the international activity of the two fraternal parties was discussed.

TASS NOTES MSZMP APPROVAL OF WARSAW PACT DECISIONS

ID081438Y Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 8 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Budapest, December 8, TASS--An enlarged plenum of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC, which was held here, examined and fully approved of the decisions of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Moscow and the activity of the Hungarian delegation at the meeting. The plenary meeting, says the report, highly evaluates the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee reflecting the consistent and constructive policy of the socialist Warsaw Treaty member-states, including the Hungarian People's Republic, directed at strengthening peace and security in Europe, at further deepening international detente. It pointed out again that the main threat to peace and security, to economic and social development of peoples is the continuation of the arms race. Of greatest significance, the plenum stressed, in this connection, is the signing at the earliest date of a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the party, the government and the people of Hungary fully support the initiatives by the Warsaw Treaty member-states directed at international detente and disarmament. Acting in the interests of peace and security of Hungary and the socialist community, the report stresses, the Hungarian People's Republic will further unswervingly abide by its commitments as an ally and will actively participate in coordinating foreign policy and implementing the common decisions. The plenary meeting of the party Central Committee stressed that the Hungarian People's Republic has a stake in a broad and all-round development of relations between countries with differing social systems, in the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence. It reaffirmed the solidarity of the Hungarian communists and the entire people with the progressive forces fighting against imperialist aggression and attempts at interfering in internal affairs, for strengthening independence, preservation of territorial integrity and strengthening economic independence. The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party highly evaluated the significance of the talks held by the leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party with representatives of the fraternal parties and other progressive democratic forces.

DRAFT THESES ISSUED FOR ITALIAN CP CONGRESS

LD1014447 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Rome, December 10, TASS--Draft theses for the forthcoming 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party were issued today. The congress is to be held on March 20-25 next year. The draft theses were indorsed at the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party. The draft contains an analysis of the situation in Italy, the alignment of class forces, the causes of the present heavy crisis the country is experiencing, and ways to get out of it. The draft gives a detailed appraisal of the main directions of the Communist Party's activities at the contemporary stage, and defines the tasks and goals of the party's policy. The international sections of the draft theses point out that the general crisis of capitalism continues to intensify.

The Italian Communist Party points to the danger of continuation of the arms race for the entire mankind, and condemns the creation of new types of nuclear weapons, particularly the neutron bomb.

The draft theses will become the basis of a large-scale pre-congress discussion by the Italian communists.

PROZHOGIN EXAMINES 'COMPLEX' ITALIAN POLITICAL SCENE

LD1114497 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[N. Prozhogin article: "Italy: Year of Trials"]

[Text] At the end of the year the political situation in Italy is once again becoming complex. Newspapers are asking: Will the present year, like last year, end with a government crisis? Most of them are voicing the fear that the disintegration of the parliamentary majority supporting the government may lead to the early dissolution of the legislative organ. These fears are not unfounded. The circles which are attempting to provoke a crisis are nurturing far-reaching plans on this score. In order to understand these it is necessary to recall certain events of the recent past.

Leftwing forces and primarily the communists made considerable headway at the last parliamentary elections. The Communist Party's candidates obtained more than 34 percent of the votes. At the same time the bourgeois parties suffered serious losses. The biggest of them--the Christian Democratic Party [DC]--fell to a record low level for the postwar period, collecting less than 39 percent of the votes. These results testified to the defeat of the Christian Democrats' policy and the "center-left" coalition which they headed, which also included representatives of the Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican parties.

The Communist Party's success in the elections looked all the more impressive in that the "center-left" coalition was created mainly in the hope of splitting working people's unity and counterposing the socialists to the communists and in the hope of isolating the Communist Party and driving it into a kind of political ghetto. These hopes were not realized. In contrast with the inability of "center-left" governments to cope with the country's many problems, the position of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]--Italy's biggest workers party--which upholds working people's interests, which coincide with genuine national interests, has earned the communists still greater prestige and has strengthened their influence among the masses.

Such is the main lesson of the parliamentary elections. It was so obvious that not only Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans but also many Christian Democrats found the political courage to admit that the end had come for the "center-left" coalition. Remaining loyal to their policy line of cooperation among all democratic, antifascist forces, the communists reaffirmed the necessity of uniting their efforts to solve the country's burning problems, which had in any case exacerbated considerably.

Under conditions in which it was impossible to recreate a "center-left" coalition while the DC has not yet matured sufficiently to cooperate with the communists, a "one-party" cabinet of Christian Democratis was created at first. The representatives of the Communist Party and of a number of other parties abstained in Parliament in the voting on the government program, declaring that they would judge it not by words but by deeds. Right from the start it could be foreseen that this government would be transitional. Indeed, alone the Christian Democrats proved unable to solve the tasks facing the country.

At the end of last year and the beginning of this a new government crisis began. Inter-party talks were resumed in the quest for a way out. Their difficulty was conditioned mainly by the fact that rightwing circles stubbornly refused to recognize the obvious fact that henceforth it would be impossible to administer Italy without the communists. The situation was exacerbated by the blatant interference in the country's affairs from across the ocean. The U.S. State Department issued a statement regarding the "undesirability" of communist involvement in government affairs.

Despite this pressure, common sense prevailed within the leadership of the DC and most other antifascist parties. An accord on the creation of a new Christian Democratic government relying on a parliamentary majority which for the first time in 30 years included communists and implementing a program approved by all parties to the agreement was reached in March with the participation of Communist Party representatives. The contribution made to the preparation of this agreement by realistically minded and the most farsighted DC leaders, including A. Moro, then DC chairman, should be noted.

A debate on the government program which, ending with a vote of confidence, marked the entry into operation of the agreement among the five leading parties--the DC, the PCI, the Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican parties--was scheduled for 16 March in Parliament.

Early in the morning of that day the country was shaken by the news that terrorists from the organization which has assumed the name of "Red Brigades" had kidnaped A. Moro. It was obvious to an unprejudiced observer that this political crime, under whatever labels its perpetrators masqueraded, played into the hands of rightwingers alone and was aimed at wrecking the interparty agreement. However, this attempt was repulsed. Parliament, meeting in a tense atmosphere and reducing debate to a minimum, approved the government program that same day. The agreement which was dubbed "the March accords" entered into force.

However, the onslaught against it continued. The terrorists blackmailed the country for almost 2 months. And here, speculating on the ultrarevolutionary phraseology of the "Brigade members," rightwing circles strove over and over again to compromise leftwing forces, aiming the spearhead of their attacks at the communists. [paragraph continues]

Meanwhile much evidence appeared in the press of the complicity of the imperialist powers' special services in the "strategy of tension" implemented since then under leftist slogans. As is well known, having failed to obtain the fulfillment of their demands, the terrorists brutally exacted vengeance on A. Moro.

Several months have passed since that tragic event. It cannot be said that the summer was tranquil. And with the beginning of fall signs of new complications have emerged in political life.

One of them stems from the Socialist Party's present leadership headed by B. Craxi. He was elected to the post of secretary of the Italian Socialist Party after the parliamentary elections and was at first careful to avoid excessively sharp turnabouts, but in the last few months he has become appreciably more active in his attempt to turn the party to the right. Craxi vaunts his credo publicly and in the press, drawing inspiration from the anticommunist righwing Social Democratic Leaders. Making absurd accusations against the communists, his aspiration is neither more nor less than for the PCI to abandon its ideological foundations as a condition of continued participation in the administration of state affairs.

Perhaps in themselves these attacks should not be taken seriously, bearing in mind that there are many sober-minded figures in the Socialist Party leadership who disagree with Craxi's policy line. However, his actions increasinly often go hand in hand with the intrigues of representatives of rightwing DC currengts which have also become appreciably more active lately and which are attempting to undermine the "March accords." Pursuing their own intraparty goals here and striving to prevail in the DC leadership which took shape in its present form back during A. Moro's lifetime, they have chosen the government headed by G. Andreotti as their first victim.

The Italian press is writing perfectly frankly about this. Thus PANORAMA asserts: "Certain DC leaders, convinced that Andreotti would become too dangerous a rival if strong support within the party was added to his influence as head of the government, want to overthrow him before it is too late with the aid of the only weapon at their disposal--the creation of recurrent difficulties in government and in the area of cooperation with the PCI." Recalling the State Department declaration, it is not difficult to surmise that the rightwingers' intrigues enjoy "sympathetic understanding" in Washington which, however, ought to feel that direct interference in Italy's internal affairs, by evoking indignation even in circles distant from the communists, does not yield the desired results.

The game organized according to rules made up by the DC along with some PCI circles is especially dangerous in that there is no reasonable alternative in Parliament to the current majority. The collapse of that majority could lead to elections, which would merely delay solving national problems which should be solved immediately. As G. Andreotti recently stated, "early elections have never once solved any problems in Italy." Who then needs them? Obviously it is the rightwingers, who are counting on taking their revenge through them.

But there are many problems. They include liquidating the economic crisis, from which the country cannot extricate itself, and the related problem of unemployment, which even according to official figures, affects more than 1.6 million, mostly young, people. Others include curtailing the activity of terrorists, whose criminal acts just last year numbered more than 2,000 and this year are approaching 3,000.

Of course, it would be oversimplifying to cite a common denominator for the negative phenomena in Italian political life. Various forces, circles and groups obviously have specific interests and are pursuing their own goals. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to understand the feeling of alarm among Italians who see how the maneuvers of rightwing circles are undermining the people's trust in republican institutions which were won in bloody struggle against fascism, at the same time as dark forces are waging an open attack against them by terrorist acts.

"We are well aware," PCI Secretary General Berlinguer wrote in L'UNITA, "that the specific manifestation of anything new in politics resulting from the PCI belonging to the parliamentary majority is greeted by opposition, resistance and overt and covert hostility blocking the progressive renewal of all state and social life. But the broad people's masses are demanding a switch to precisely that. It is precisely that which must be fought for."

In recent years Italy has experienced many difficult moments. They were frequently no less complex than today. The country managed to overcome them. The struggle continues.

MEETING OF AUSTRIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE NOTED

LD101433Y Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, December 10, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria took place here. It discussed the party's political, ideological and organisational task for 1979. Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, made a report.

As is stated in the report of the press service of the Communist Party of Austria, the plenary meeting gave a high appraisal of the all-embracing disarmament program advanced in the declaration of the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. That program is of big importance to Austria as well. The Communist Party of Austria is calling on the Austrian Government to promote the implementation of measures on disarmament in the spirit of active policy of neutrality.

TASS INTERVIEWS AUSTRIAN TRADE, INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD082200Y Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, December 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

The trade and economic relations between Austria and the USSR developed this year successfully and fruitfully, stated the minister for trade, commerce and industry Josef Staribacher.

Most important, he told a TASS correspondent, is that not only traditional forms of trade are being perfected, but that industrial cooperation is developing. The Soviet-Austrian commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation is playing a big role in promoting reciprocal deals.

The minister wished to note that cooperation was most successful in heavy industry, machine tool building and shipbuilding. Just recently the Linz Korneburg shipyards marked a jubilee when they delivered the 100th ship on Soviet orders.

Scientific and technical ties between the two countries are developing constantly, the minister stressed. Cooperation of medium Austrian firms with Soviet foreign trade organizations is assuming substantial importance. For example, the Aerotrans Rohrpost-anlagen Company is Salzburg, producing pheumatic postal systems, is a case in point. Its high quality product has well acquitted itself in the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, as well as in Western countries.

In conclusion the minister expressed confidence that Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations will go on developing in the interests of reciprocal benefit, in the interests of the two peoples.

DUTCH DECISION TO BUY U.S. AIRCRAFT 'BURDEN FOR TAXPAYERS'

LD091821Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0502 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Hague--The Government of the Netherlands has decided to purchase 13 Orion antisubmarine reconnaissance aircraft from the U.S. firm of Lockheed. This was stated here by Defense Minister Willem Scholten.

The country's democratic press notes in this connection that the above decision testifies to the fact that the Netherlands is being drawn further into the system of the aggressive NATO bloc. It conflicts with the national interests of the country, which is now experiencing considerable financial difficulties. It is stressed here that the funds amounting to $290 million, necessary to purchase the aircraft, will be an additional burden on the shoulders of the Dutch taxpayers.

IZVESTIYA: RENEWED TERROR IN BELFAST AIMED AT 'UNIFICATION'

LD110817Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "The Thunder of Explosions"]

[Text] London--Downtown Belfast and 13 other cities in Northern Ireland have once again been shaken by explosions. More than 1 million pounds' worth of damage was done to government buildings, banks and stores.

Newspapers and television were given advance warning of the explosions by telephone, thanks to which there were only four casualties. A statement issued today by the command of the underground "Provisional" Irish Republican Army (IRA) says that the latest terrorist acts, as well as last week's bomb explosions in eight Ulster cities, are the beginning of a "winter campaign" launched with the aim of achieving Irish unification by means of armed struggle.

The IRA terrorist acts were sharply condemned by the Communist Party of Ireland and the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS U.S. DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD101604Y Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, December 10, TASS--The Swedish Government has categorically condemned the neutron weapon and continues to closely follow the developments in connection with the American decision to start the manufacture of the weapon's "main components." Stated the foreign minister of Sweden H. Blix. He told the Riksdag that the Swedish Government will keep discussing the question with other states.

S. Erickson, deputy from the Social-Democratic Worker's Party of Sweden, urged the government to tell the governments of the U.S. and other NATO member countries, that the manufacture of the neutron weapon and its deployment in Western Europe would enhance the danger of nuclear war in Europe.

KEKKONEN CABLES THANKS, GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD081946Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 8, TASS--Finland's President Urho Kekkonen sent Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin a cable expressing gratitude for the congratulations and greetings on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the proclamation of Finland's independence.

The cable points out that the Finnish-Soviet goodneighbourly relations marked by genuine friendship and mutual trust are constantly developing on the solid foundation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

"I am confident that the constructive and peaceful nature of the basic trend in our relations will continue to develop for the benefit of our countries and peoples," Urho Kekkonen said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATO SESSION IN BRUSSELS

Final Military Communique Scored

LD111635Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[TASS special correspondents O. Shirokov and A. Balebanov report: "Billions on the Arms Race"]

[Text] Brussels, 6 December--Questions on the buildup of NATO's military potential, the modernization of the bloc's armed forces, and the inflation of military budgets were the main items on the agenda of the NATO Military Planning Committee session that has ended in Evere (near Brussels).

In the final communique the defense ministers of the countries of this aggressive bloc stated their intention to spur on the implementation of the "long-term defense program" adopted at the NATO Washington session and designed for the rest of the century, as well as to increase their national military budgets by 3 percent a year.

Observers in Brussels draw attention to the fact that these measures are being taken at a time when the NATO countries' overall expenditure (not counting Turkey and Greece) have already reached an astronomical sum ($178.2 billion this year). This bloc's armed forces now total 4.5 million men.

The twisting of the arms race spiral is being carried out under the artificial thesis of the "threat from the East." This hackneyed method dragged out of the old arsenals of the cold war heralds was used at the Evere press conference by NATO Secretary General J. Luns and U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown.

Within the framework of "armaments standardization" the United States is imposing on its partners expensive types of U.S. weapons, including offensive ones. [paragraph continues]

In particular, to judge from the final communique, Washington has succeeded in pushing through NATO a decision on the creation of the AWACS, Airborne Warning and Control System, which will cost the NATO countries taxpayers $2.7 billion.

Those taking part in the session confirmed their intention to involve Portugal and Turkey in the implementation of militarist plans and programs in exchange for generous military handouts.

'Tougher' U.S. Military Doctrine

LD111145Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch under general headline: "Surrounding the NATO Session"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee declaration sets forth a clear and precise program of practical measures to curb the arms race. "There is no type of armaments," the declaration states, "that the socialist states represented at the conference would not be preprared to restrict or reduce on the basis of strict observance of the principle of nondetriment to the security of any country." However, Western militarist circles are doing everything possible to prevent the termination of the arms race and disarmament.

The latest evidence of this is the North Atlantic bloc session being held in Brussels.

New York--The U.S. press asserts that the present meeting among the NATO countries in Brussels is of particular importance both for the North Atlantic bloc itself and in the sphere of NATO-U.S. relations. A Pentagon spokesman (who refused to give his name) told a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent that at this NATO meeting the Carter administration will reaffirm its commitment to increase military expenditure by at least 3 percent each year. On the other hand, it is expected that Brown, the head of the Defense Department, will demand that the bloc participants sharply increase their "contribution" to "joint defense."

As the New York TIMES and other newspapers note, a new U.S. military doctrine which will replace what "was regarded as axiomatic 15 years ago" will also be announced at the Brussels conference. In the military's practical language this means creating more modern nuclear missiles and spending billions more.

In commemtators' opinion, it is logical to assume that the United States is hoping not only to obtain "approval" of a tougher military doctrine for the United States and the entire Western bloc, but also to attempt in one form or another to involve its European partners in the new arms race that the United States is continuing under the pretext of the same old "Soviet threat".

Moscow Allegations Resurface

LD111147Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Ovchinnikov dispatch under general headline: "Surrounding the NATO Session"]

[Text] London--The British mass media have essentially given no coverage to the meeting of the North Atlantic bloc's military ministers held in Brussels which will now be followed by a 2-day NATO Council session at foreign minister level. [paragraph continues]

This obviously indicates a desire to avoid drawing the public's attention to such a sensitive topic as the bloc's adoption of decisions regarding a 3-percent buildup in military budgets. It is futile to seek in press and television commentaries here an answer to the question: How do NATO circles in general and official London in particular react to the new peace-loving initiatives of the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee? The DAILY TELEGRAPH judges thatthe North Atlantic bloc's defense ministers have gathered in Brussels primarily to discuss a "new threat to NATO."

"NATO's southern flank is exposed in the face of the Warsaw Pact armed forces," the newspaper writes, citing a certain Atlantic strategist. And so once again we have the "bugbear" of the red threat. Once again we have attempts to convince the man in the street that the "hand of Moscow" is invariably behind any undesirable event in any corner of the world.

Campaign to Reinvolve French

LD111149Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch under general headline: "Surrounding the NATO Session"]

[Text] Paris--Since 1966, when President de Gaulle decided to withdraw France from the NATO integrated military organization, French representatives have participated only in the work of NATO political organs. It is precisely this special position of Paris which is not to the bloc ringleaders' liking.

Leading NATO forces were brought into play this year with the aim of changing this position. A major broadcast whose main protagonist was none other than the commander in chief of the NATO forces in Europe was organized on French television.

The NATO conductor's baton can also be easily seen in the skillfully orchestrated campaign about "Soviet military might" that the bourgeois newspapers have been mounting in France in the last few weeks. The increased fierceness of the NATO militarist propaganda aimed at France is also certainly explained by the fact that this year the French Government put forward its own disarmament proposals and returned its representative to the Geneva Disarmament Committee. To prevent this French program from being implemented in specific and realistic measures aimed at reducing the arms race--that is one of the arms of the cold war apologists in Brussels.

NATO, Warsaw Pact Policies Contrasted

LD092345Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] The conference of NATO leading organs has ended in Evere, including the session of the North Atlantic Council. Here is the "news" conference by international journalist Nikolay Shishlin:

What is the essence of the NATO approach to contemporary international question: This is shown by the practical decisions of the session. The NATOists are in favor of increasing military spending. They envisage an annual growth in each NATO country's military spending of at least 3 percent. NATO plans to increase this part of the budget for years and decades ahead. And the goal is quite open: to insure a military advantage over socialism.

There are, of course, explanations for such a fallacy. It turns out that according to the contentions of the NATO strategists, in strategic weapons NATO seems equal to the Warsaw Pact, or is even superior. But in conventional weapons these strategists assert that it is a different picture. Alongside this is the thesis of a Soviet threat, and a threat from the Warsaw Pact to the West. And the conclusion is drawn: NATO countries must arm themselves. What way is seen out of this unhappy prospect? They propose that the Warsaw Pact take the path of unilateral disarmament, while NATO continues its former policy of the arms race. That is, (?it turns out) that to get to the same goal you can move in different directions.

The line of the Warsaw Pact countries, as it was determined at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, is different. The Warsaw Pact countries come out in favor of disarmament and for concrete steps in precisely that direction. At the same time, the socialist countries consider that this line must be carried out while strictly observing the principle of both sides equal security at all stages of disarmament. The program put forward by the Political Consultative Committee has as its focal point the problem of nuclear disarmament. The socialist countries have declared that they are ready to decide and discuss the elimination or limitation of any kind of weapon if the principle of equal security of the sides is observed. In this very way the program put forward by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee shows that the aims put forward by the NATOists are (?thoroughly) false.

Losev Compares NATO, Pact Sessions

ID120520Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a commentary on the NATO Council meeting in Brussels by Sergey Losev:

The meeting took place soon after last month's session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries. It is therefore only natural for the public and the press everywhere to compare the main decisions and documents adopted by the leading bodies of the two military and political blocs confronting each other today. The Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee was concerned above all with further steps to promote the relaxation of international tensions and disarmament. In their declaration the Warsaw Treaty states call for bringing about a turning point at an early date in the negotiations on ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. Also embodied in the declaration are certain new initiatives on disarmament problems.

What, then, is the principal reason why these constructive proposals have still evoked no favorable response from the Western powers? The crux of the matter, it seems, is the fact that the NATO countries cling to the hope that they will be able to tilt in their favor the approximate balance of power that has been established between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries. A graphic illustration of these ambitions was provided by the NATO Council meeting in Brussels. The main result of this meeting is that the NATO countries have reaffirmed their readiness to carry out the decisions taken at the council meeting in Washington last May. On that occasion it was decided to sharply boost military spending and step up armament building. Whereas in the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries military expenditures remained unchanged, in the United States they are rising from year to year and have now reached $130 billion. The expenditures of all the NATO member countries now total $180 billion a year.

True, the NATO Council's communique abounds in statements professing the bloc's good intentions. It speaks of the determination to work for a further improvement of East-West relations and a commitment to the course of relaxation.

The communique also welcomes the progress made at the American-Soviet talks on limiting strategic offensive arms. But progress in military relaxation requires practical deeds, not slogans and appeals--no matter how piously worded.

It is a fact that the NATO countries stubbornly evade responding to the proposal of the socialist countries that the states party to the European security conference should pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against one another. The American military-industrial complex is insisting on the development of new types of arms, which would give the United States a first strike capability.

It is only natural that in these conditions the Soviet Union cannot ignore the dangerous schemes and preparations of the NATO powers. As President Brezhnev said last Tuesday: We consider that the most important thing in present conditions is to prevent the outbreak of another world war which, in whatever point of the globe it should start, would be a calamity for the whole of humanity. That is why the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are working consistently to limit and scale down the arms race and to move on to disarmament. It is this posture of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries that was reflected in the decision of the recent Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee.

People everywhere are calling for a halt to the continuing arms race. The speedy conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive arms and the conclusion of a new long-term agreement would give a powerful new impetus to the disarmament negotiations and would facilitate a cardinal improvement of the entire internatiocnal climate.

Portugal's Role Discussed

LD091415Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The annual Atlantic week has ended in Brussels. A meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee, in which the defense ministers of the member countries of the bloc took part, and a meeting of the foreign ministers were held. Among the problems discussed by those taking part in the Atlantic session this year, our observer writes, the increase in NATO's military strength was the dominant theme. They discussed the increase by 3 percent of the annual military budget.

Those taking part in the Brussels session did not forget Portugal. Problems connected with the country's role in the North Atlantic alliance, aid to Portugal for the modernization of its armed forces and its equipping with new weapons were discussed.

(?It is no secret that) Portugal's role in the bloc is to a great extent determined by its advantageous strategic position. From Portugal it is effectively possible to control the North Atlantic, West Africa and the entrance to the Mediterranean. The U.S. Air Force base in Lajes in the Azores is also of great importance to the NATO strategists. Located half-way between Europe and the United States, it is one of the main [word indistinct] bases for U.S. military aircraft.

(?You might recall that) it was precisely there that U.S. aircraft carrying arms for Israel in the October 1973 Middle East war refuelled. According to the plans of NATO leaders, in case of military conflict bombers with nuclear weapons on board could be sent through Lajes.

For these reasons it comes as no surprise that in periods when the situation in Portugal worsened there were leaders in the NATO circles who favored separatism in the Azores and even its annexation by the United States.

There have been reports in the world press that the Azores separatists were backed by the secret services of the United States and NATO. That was one of the numerous ways employed by the NATO leaders to interfere in democratic Portugal's internal matters. Recently NATO military aid to Portugal has been intensely debated. Speaking at the 24th session of the NATO assembly which took place last week in Lisbon, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns promised Portugal new weapons, including aircraft and ships.

In this connection the progressive press of the country asks: Is this aid really necessary? What do the Portuguese people need more: a solution to the most pressing economic and social problems, or an increase in military expenditure in order to fulfill the agreements with NATO? Is it not clear that this would imply a reduction of the budgets for other needs?

PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON ECONOMY NOTED

LD082210Y Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, December 8 TASS--Speaking in the republic's assembly during the discussion of the government programme, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Planning M. Jacinto Nenes pointed out that the country is traversing an acute economic crisis. The gold reserves have shrunk down to 687 tonnes of which almost one third is pawned for potential repayment of foreign loans. Annually, Portugal pays 200 million dollars as interest onforeign credits. He admitted that the purchasing power of the population has sharply declined while the level of inflation will reach 23-25 percent by the end of the year. At the same time the speaker spoke out in favour of continuing the policy of austerity which in effect means an attempt to make the broad masses of the working people shoulder all the difficulties.

Chairman of the parliamentary group of the Portuguese Communist Party Carlos Brito said in his statement that the government is going to continue the anti-popular policy of restoring the positions of big capital and landowners. Implementation of the economic progamme by the new cabinet, he said, will cause a further deterioration of the standards of living for the less well-off strata of the population. Restoration of national economy is impossible without the participation of the working masses people or against their interests, Carlos Brito pointed out.

Another communist deputy, A. Veiga de Oliveira, stressed that the difficulties have to be overcome through expansion of production, limitations on imports of luxury items and broader access to export markets. He resolutely condemned the actions of the industrialists who refuse to negotiate new labour agreements resorting to dismisals and lock-outs.

PRAVDA: FRENCH CP INSISTS U.S. KEEP VIETNAM PLEDGE

LD0815Y41Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "Communists' Demands"]

[Text] Paris, 30 November--A French Communist Party delegation headed by R. Leroy, member of the party's Politburo, has visited the U.S. Embassy in Paris and handed in a petition expressing the demand that the United States fulfill the article in the Paris agreements on Vietnam containing Washington's promise to make a contribution after the establishment of peace to healing the wounds of war and to postwar building in Vietnam and in Indochina as a whole. France's communists voiced their bewilderment at the fact that the United States is evading this pledge. Moreover, a slander campaign is now being directed from Washington to vilify the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Andre Wurmser has written an article in the newspaper L'HUMANITE condemning the incessant attacks on Vietnam by bourgeois newspaper and television and the attempts to launch a campaign aimed at slandering the heroic Vietnamese people under the hypocritical cover of "defense of human rights." A. Wurmser points out that those figures who during the war supported American aggression in Vietnam and sought to conceal from the peoples the crimes which the American military was committing in that country have now united in this campaign. L'HUMANITE urges the French to develop more widely a national campaign of solidarity with the people of Vietnam and to develop the gathering of funds which will go to aid the Vietnamese people rehabilitating their economy.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES--Stockholm, December 11, TASS--A congress of the union of "Sweden-Soviet Union" societies has ended here. The union of "Sweden-Soviet Union" societies, one of the veteran societies of friendship with the Soviet Union in Europe, has been consistently and actively coming out for stronger mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of Sweden and the USSR, for consolidation in the relations between the two countries of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness. The interest of the Swedish public in the Soviet Union, and its peaceful policy is growing from year to year. The Swedish public regards the book: "Leonid Brezhnev: Pages of Life", published in the Swedish language, as a major event in the development of Soviet-Swedish relations, it has been noted at the congress. The congress delegates have unanimously taken the decision to send a message of greetings to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD]

SADDAM HUSAYN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY KOSYGIN

LD1111522Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Saddam Husayn, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit. At Vnukov Airport, which was decked out with the state flags of Iraq and the USSR, Husayn was met at the steps of the aircraft by Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

A guard of honor of troops from the Moscow Garrison was mounted at the airport. Kosygin and Husayn inspected the Soviet soldiers. The state anthems of Iraq and the USSR were played.

Talks Begin

LD111652Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Talks between Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Saddam Husayn, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and vice chairman of the Iraq Revolution Command Council, began in the Kremlin today. Saddam Husayn arrived in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit today.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Iraqi relations along the firm foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed in Baghdad in April 1972. The prospects for further development of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in the political, economic and other spheres were examined.

During the exchange of opinions on the situation in the Near East, Husayn informed the Soviet side about the decision of the Baghdad conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries to condemn the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian deal in Camp David. In connection with this, both sides noted the importance of uniting the efforts of all Arab countries in establishing a just and firm peace in the Near East.

The talks are to continue.

[Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1730 GMT on 11 December carries a report on the Kremlin talks. The report notes that "participating in the talks, which are being held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, are Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister; Barkovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Iraq; Grinevskiy, head of a Soviet Foreign Ministry department; 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and interior minister; Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council; 'Adnan Husayn, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and planning minister; Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign minister; Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi, Iraq's ambassador to the Soviet Union."]

Talks Continue 12 Dec

LD121158Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Talks between Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Saddam Husayn, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, were continued in the Kremlin today.

A wide range of questions regarding Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in various fields was discussed, including the question of trade and economic relations. The Soviet and Iraqi sides have reaffirmed their mutual desire to steadily expand their friendly ties, which correspond to the interests of the peoples of both countries.

During a review of international problems, the coincidence [sovpadeniye] or closeness [blizdst] of the positions of both states on the questions under review was reaffirmed.

Saddam Husayn has also visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Unknown Soldier's tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

Economic, Technical Cooperation Reviewed

LD111240Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The Soviet-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation is distinguished by a broad scope and effectiveness. The fruitfulness and mutually beneficial character of this cooperation has been reaffirmed by time. For a period of almost two decades the Soviet Union has been invariably making a tangible contribution to the strengthening of Iraq's economy.

The volume of technical assistance being given by the Soviet Union to Iraq will treble in the current five-year period (1976-1980) as compared with the previous five-year period. This will promote successful realization of the five-year plan of development of Iraq.

About 100 projects in key branches of the economy have been built or under construction in the republic with the USSR's assistance. New industries--electrotechnical, pharmaceutical and others--have been established in Iraq within the framework of cooperation. A number of enterprises, built with Soviet assistance, are the largest in the Middle East.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed in 1972, has become an outstanding landmark in the development of links between the two countries. At the 25th CPSU Congress, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev noted that the treaty is an important event, on the basis of which the Soviet-Iraqi relations are developing.

Cooperation between the two countries is aimed at development of Iraq's main natural wealth--the oil deposits and water-land resources--at strengthening the national industry, at raising the wellbeing of the Iraqi people.

In the current five-year period, the Soviet Union will give assistance to Iraq in realization of a number of important industrial and agricultural projects.

Soviet organizations participate in the construction of a dam on the Euphrates River, in the projects of irrigation and land development at an area of about 40,000 hectares, the construction of grain storage, in geological projecting operations for oil, in establishing centers to train cadres. Cooperation is broadening in the oil extracting and in a number of other industries.

[Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1200 GMT on 11 December adds that "the Soviet Union is to give assistance to Iraq in building a number of new projects, including a cement plant with a production capacity of 125 million tons per year, an irrigation dam on the Tigris River and a 600,000 kilowatt thermoelectric power station." Moscow World Service in English at 1600 GMT on 11 December reports that the cement plant will have an annual capacity of "1.5 million tons" per year.]

Visit Serves Bilateral Relations

LD1123462 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Saddam Husayn, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, arrives in the Soviet Union today on an official friendly visit. The important guest has already visited the Soviet Union many times and his visits, like those of other Iraqi officials, always serve the cause of strengthening Soviet-Iraqi relations and contribute to widening the scope of bilateral cooperation in general.

The anti-imperialist Iraqi foreign policy represents an excellent foundation for developing Soviet-Iraqi cooperation. In the Arab east, Iraq always calls for consolidation of solidarity between Arab nationalist forces in the struggle against the policy of separate deals that runs counter to Arab interests; Iraq also calls for the development of friendship and cooperation ties with the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries.

The steps taken by Iraq to improve relations with Syria, and to sign joint documents, should be regarded as a manifestation of political wisdom that serves the interests of all the Arab countries, and which opens wide horizons for both countries for developing comprehensive cooperation, in which the joint struggle for the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression is foremost.

The Iraqi initiative to convene an Arab summit meeting in Baghdad was considered an important political move recently undertaken by the Iraqi leadership. This encounter, in which all the Arab countries except Egypt participated was crowned with complete success, and contributed to bringing Arab ranks together in the face of imperialist and Zionist conspiracies, and As-Sadat's policy of surrender. The Baghdad summit meeting will go down in the history of the Arab world as an extremely important event in the struggle for unifying Arab ranks.

Today, the Soviet press emphasizes that the friendly visit of Saddam Husayn to the Soviet Union, and his talks with Soviet leaders, will serve the cause of the struggle for a just, durable peace in the Middle East, and undoubtedly comes at an important stage in the road of further consolidating and developing the ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Iraqi republic.

VANCE MIDDLE EAST TRIP TO EXPEDITE SEPARATE TREATY

LD1120014Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, started another round of talks with the leaders of Egypt and Israel, using shuttle diplomacy.

On Sunday, he arrived in Cairo and conferred with President as-Sadat. On Monday evening he will be in Israel.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0750 GMT on 12 December reports that "U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last night arrived in Tel Aviv from Cairo, UPI reports. At Tel Aviv airport he informed Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of the results of his meetings with Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat. It follows from a statement made by Cyrus Vance at a press conference before leaving Cairo that several new ideas have emerged in his talks with Sadat which could expedite the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. Cyrus Vance will return to Cairo this evening to continue talks with Egyptian leaders."]

According to Vance his visit is aimed at convincing As-Sadat and Begin to carry out President Carter's orders tn sign the separate peace treaty before 17 December.

After meeting the Egyptian leaders, Vance said the number of obstacles hindering the signing of the separate treaty had been greatly reduced. It is likely that no complications will be encountered in Israel. Recently, Begin and Dayan have often stated that they are prepared to sign the separate treaty with Cairo at anytime. This goes without saying, because the treaty gives Israel a number of advantages. What is more important is that it takes Egypt out of the Arab struggle front for good, thus leaving Israel a free hand in adopting an expansionist policy against the Arabs. The argument is not about the treaty but the letters appended to the treaty, which have no legal powers. In these letters, which Egypt insists on signing, a timetable must be included for granting the West Bank and the Gaza Strip self-rule on the Israeli pattern: namely, self-rule which provides for Israeli occupation in these Arab territories.

As-Sadat is trying to portray this demand as a condition for the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. However, this demand in itself does not lead to peace because it recognizes the legality of the occupiers' presence in the Arab territories and denies the Palestinians their right to have their own independent state. Therefore it is a new surrender by the As-Sadat regime.

NEW CONFRONTATIONS, DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST SHAH REPORTED

U.S. Activity

LD110951Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Excerpts] New York, 6 December, TASS--Reports are continuing to come in on renewed armed clashes between antigovernment demonstrators and troops in Iran. An AP correspondent reports that in the city of Zenjan local hospitals are crowded with wounded demonstrators and there is not enough blood for transfusion.

In Tehran all 30 of the city's hospitals are full of wounded. According to the New York TIMES, between five and seven wounded are taken to the downtown (Gorgani) hospital every hour. The number of people killed, that newspaper's correspondent writes, cannot be determined, but it is suggested that the number is far higher than the government maintains. Opposition spokesmen say that thousands of people have been killed by police and army bullets.

The northeast and northwest of the capital have become the center of disturbances in Tehran. Leaflets appealing to the people are being posted all over the city. The opposition calls on them to intensify the struggle against the present regime. Portraits of the opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni,now living in France, have appeared in the city.

The opposition National Front stated that on an appeal from the prominent Tehran religious figure Ayattollah Talleganji, a mass people's protest march against the present regime will take place in the Iranian capital on 10 December.

Those forces that would like to dampen opposition sentiments in the country are spreading various rumors. Particularly that the strikes are organized by "Soviet agents" and that caches of Soviet weapons have been discovered. It requires no particular efforts to determine the source of this information. It comes from U.S. journalists in Tehran, who are actively spreading such rubbish, seemingly not without direct CIA instructions.

General Azhari, head of the Iranian military government, made it plain at a press conference in Tehran that he will continue to adopt the toughest measures to suppress anti-government demonstrations. The general acknowledged that the current events have caused significant harm to the Iranian economy. At the same time he reported that the "question of the shah's abdication is not on the agenda."

Washington, 6 December--The Washington POST writes that Bowie, head of the CIA's analysis division, and Lieutenant General Tighe, director of the U.S. Defense Department's Intelligence Agency, have just returned from Iran. General Tighe met with the shah in Tehran, and also gave instructions to American military attaches in that region.

The newspaper reports that in connection with the rapid change in the internal political situation in Iran the U.S. National Security Council has "resorted to the services" of R. Helms, former CIA director and American ambassador to Iran. Helms has recently been a frequent visit to the White House. Early this week U.S. President J. Carter appointed G. Ball, former deputy secretary of state, as special adviser to the National Security Council on the Persian Gulf. He is instructed to head the study on the long-term prospects for U.S. policy in that region, as well as to consult high U.S. officials on the situation in Iran.

Anti-Shah, U.S. Demonstrations Resume

LD111412Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 11, TASS--Mass anti-government demonstrations resumed early this morning in the Iranian capital. They are being held under slogans of liquidating the present monarchic regime.

These actions have acquired unprecedented scope. According to the American press, about two million people took part yesterday in demonstrations in Tehran, about a million in Mashhad, 700,000 in Tabriz and 300,000 in Esfahan. In fact, huge demonstrations were held in virtually all the major towns of the country.

In the capital the demonstrations against the shah were well organised. This, in the opinion of observers, being evidence of coordination of action by various opposition movements.

On order of the authorities yesterday and today troops dis not obstruct the holding of demonstrations. Nevertheless, a constant watch over demonstrations is kept by military helicopters. All streets leading to the shah's palace are blocked by tanks, armoured personnel carriers and trucks.

The demonstrations are mostly of a political character, news agencies note, although Tehran radio tries to protray them as religious processions marking the Moslem day of memory of the dead.

Demonstrators carry posters reading "We Are Against Tyranny", "Bullets and Shootings Will Not Stifle the Voice of Champions of Freedom and Independence," "Yankees Get Out of Iran." Demonstrators also carry numerous enlarged photographs of the victims of recent shootings.

In one of Tehran's main squares demonstrators adopted a resolution demanding an end to the shah's regime. They also demanded the release of all political prisoners, the return to the country of Iranian citizens who had to emigrate in fear of repressions, guaranteed main democratic freedoms, including the right of working people to strike, elimination of foreign influence in the Iranian economy. The document condemns the opening of fire by troops at peaceful demonstrations.

The leader of the oppositionary National Front Sanjabi said that in the course of the mass actions millions of Iranian citizens "are demonstrating their firm resolve to put an end to the regime of dictatorship, despotism and corruption" despite the threats by the authorities and the violence of recent days.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1130 GMT on 10 December carries the following report: "In the Iranian capital today a massive antigovernment march is to take place. The marchers are demanding political, social and economic reforms, abolition of martial law and freedom for political prisoners. According to news agency reports, between 1.5 and 2 million people--that is nearly 50 percent of the city's population--are taking part in the march from various parts of the capital, all converging on the center of the city. The march is expected to last 7 hours. Although the demonstrations are peaceful, nevertheless military authorities have alerted the troops and tanks having been brought in. REUTER reports that U.S. aircraft have brought in anti-riot equipment to Tehran. In London more than 2,500 took part in a demonstration in protest against repression by the Iranian authorities of the Iranian people, who are demanding social and political reforms. The demonstrators also expressed their opposition to U.S. and British support for the Iranian regime. Similar demonstrations were also held in Hamburg, in West Germany, and despite a ban on demonstrations 1,000 people took part in them. The authorities sent in the police who used water cannons to disperse the demonstrators. The police have arrested 75 people; 5 demonstrators were injured."

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1630 GMT on 10 December reports: Extensive demonstrations took place in Tehran today demanding social and political reforms, an end to martial law and freedom of political prisoners. According to agency reports, about 2 million people took part. The Iranian Army did not interfere but was put on alert. U.S. Air Force planes brought equipment to Iran for dispersing demonstrations. The demonstrators also protested against U.S. and British support for the Iranian regime.

[The following day, Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1630 GMT reports: The antigovernment demonstrations continue in Iran. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians staged demonstrations today and shouted slogans demanding social reforms, an end to martial law and freedom for political prisoners. According to opposition sources, about 2 million people took part in yesterday's demonstrations in Tehran alone.]

Tehran Procession Disciplined, Orderly

LD121858Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Igor Savchenko]

[Text] When the U.S. propaganda machine and its supporters discuss the events in Iran, they love to describe the participants in the movements that have surged up in our country as being reactionaries who have obstructed Iran's modernization and are about to take the country back to the Middle Ages. The U.S. propaganda machine speaks of them as people who do not represent the vast strata of classes of the Iranian people, and it attributes to them all kinds of antisocial measures and a tendency toward chaos. The demonstrations that took place in Tehran and other Iranian cities on 10 and 11 December proved with complete clarity that these allegations are utterly untrue. In Tehran alone, according to witnesses, 1.5-2 million people--a little less than the entire city--took part in demonstrations. The procession was several kilometers long and consisted of marching workers, students, professionals, ulemas and men of religion, representatives of the intelligentsia and thousands of women. It is completely clear that the participants in these demonstrations are by no means an isolated group of the nation; they are the nation itself, which is demanding political reforms, a change in the status quo, and the eradication of imperialist oppression and tyranny in its own country. The slogans shouted loudly by the participants in these demonstrations in Tehran as well as the resolution passed after a meeting in Shahyad Square are the best indications of the aims sought by the participants in this movement. They shouted the slogans: "We Want Democracy;" "We Want Iran Out of the Aggressive CENTO." The resolution, which was approved after the meeting, demands the realization of social justice for all Iranians, the release of all political prisoners, the realization of human rights for the workers and peasants, and the right to strike for workers. However we look at these demands, they in no way resemble a wish to return Iran to the medieval era of ignorance and darkness. On the contrary, these are efforts to free the country from the obstacles that keep it from making progress.

All the people who witnessed the demonstrations, even Western news correspondents were surprised by their incomparable order, discipline and organization. Although hundreds of thousands of people took part in the Tehran processions, not a single incident of disruption of order, arson or smashing of shop windows or any other excess, of which the U.S. propaganda and its supporters accuse participants in the Iranian opposition movement, was observed. The people, who knew well what they wanted and were prepared to make all sorts of sacrifice in order to reach their aims, kept their ranks closed and formed endless processions in Tehran streets. Such a gigantic display and demonstration is unprecedented in Iran.

Troops Fire on Demonstrators

LD120648Y Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 12, TASS--Iranian troops on Monday opened fire on participants in mass demonstrations inthe town of Esfahan and Mashhad. There are human casualties. According to the UPI news agency, demonstrators marched with anti-governmental and anti-American slogans, they hauled down the statues of the shah, smashed up administrative buildings and security police premises. Processions on the occasion of the traditional Moslem day of mourning were particularly broad yesterday in all towns of Iran, and assumed the character of political actions.

'RIGHTWING PROVOCATIONS' CAUSE INCREASED TENSION IN LEBANON

LD100005Y Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, December 9, TASS--The situation in the area of Juniyah port situated north of Beirut has sharply aggravated as a result of provocations by the right-wing forces against the Lebanese Army.

Thugs of the armed detachments of the conservative Lebanese Front launched an attack against a unit of regular Lebanese forces stationed in that area.

Yesterday, they also opened fire on an army helicopter, in which the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were returning to Beirut after the meetings in the country's north with former Lebanese President S. Franjiyah. The Saudi ambassador was injured.

The progressive press links all these actions with the attempts by the conservative forces to frustrate efforts made with the aim of a political settlement of the crisis in this connection that Israel and the right-wing forces strive to cause a fresh outbreak of tension in the country. With this aim in view, additional Israeli Army units are sent into Lebanon's territory, and the conservative Army for the Defence of the South of Lebanon is being intensively supplied with arms.

LEBANESE CP STATEMENT ATTACKS EGYPTIAN, PRC POLICIES

LD111450Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, December 11, TASS--U.S. imperialism that gives up the principles of international detente, continues the arms race, seeks to spread its influence to different areas of the world. The Egyptian-Israeli accords concluded in Camp David under the United States auspices are part of Washington's aggressive course, says a statement of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party condemned the Camp David accords as a step toward creating the Egyptian-Israeli alliance under the United States [word indistinct] to knock together in future a reactionary regional bloc in the Middle East. The Egyptian-Israeli collusion, the Lebanese communists declare, is directed against the interests of Arab peoples, including the Palestinian Arab people, and also means that the Egyptian regime openly goes over to the camp of enemies of the Arab nation. Egypt assumes the functions of imperialism's and reaction's policeman in Africa and the Middle East, proclaims itself a fighter against alleged communist menace in these areas.

Arab peoples have no intention to tolerate imperialism's attempts to impose its will and rule on them, says the statement of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party. Arab peoples rejected the capitulatory policy at the meeting of member-states of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, in the charter of joint national actions adopted by Syria and Iraq, in decisions of the conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries in Baghdad which has become an important contribution to the cause of rallying Arabs on the road of opposition to the Camp David accords and to the criminal course of the Egyptian regime.

The statement expresses the confidence that Arab peoples on the basis of cohesion of all national patriotic democratic forces, relying on constant support of countries of the socialist community, above all, the Soviet Union, will be able to frustrate the sinister plans of imperialism and reaction.

The statement highly assesses the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the declaration adopted by the conference.

The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party sharply condemned the present course of the Chinese leadership. Peking, the statement says, closely linked its foreign policy line with the United States' aggressive plans. It is forming an outright alliance with imperialism and other reactionary forces, is taking subversive actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, makes anti-Soviet statements, betrayed the interests of the Arab national-liberation movement and is conducting war propaganda. All these actions, the Lebanese communists stress, show the degree of degradation of the Peking regime.

KORIONOV HITS EGYPTIAN 'VANDALISM' AGAINST BULGARIAN EMBASSY

LD121019Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article: "Act of Brigandage: Notes of a Political Observer"]

[Text] As has already been reported, in the afternoon of 4 December the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo was the scene of violent actions by hundreds of plainclothes police officers and regular army soldiers. The armed action was thoroughly prepared and was of a deliberately provocative nature.

The "operation" headquarters was located opposite the Bulgarian Embassy building. The operation was headed by Gen Faruq Amin, Egyptian deputy minister of the interior, and Gen Tharwat (Ataal), head of Cairo's special security forces. The embassy building and the whole surrounding region was cordoned off by troops in advance. The armed forces were equipped with radio cars, through which communication was constantly maintained with Nabawi Isma'il, minister of the interior. The bandits who smashed up the cars of Bulgarian Embassy employees were given iron bars beforehand, as well as stones for breaking glass in the building.

Another detail indicates how thoughtfully the provocation was planned: Egyptian cameramen and photographers were brought up to the Bulgarian Embassy building in good time. Only after this were the police and military subunits sent in to "storm" the diplomatic mission.

The raiders broke down the doors with rifle butts, burst into the building and carried out a pogrom there. Doors, closets and writing desks were broken and all the embassy premises were searched, including residential accommodations. The attackers were not ashamed to carry out a personal search of G. Vladikov, the Bulgarian ambassador, and they took his keys and opened his personal safe. Diplomatic personnel were detained and locked in a room. The raid was carried out with rudeness and indecency toward Bulgarian diplomats and members of their families.

General Amin, who led the raid, boastfully declared that he would discover an "arms cache" in the embassy. But although everything in the embassy building was turned upside down, failure awaited the provacateurs. in one of the apartments they found... a sporting gun, and they discovered two pistols in the possession of people guarding the embassy. Since these "trophies" were plainly not enough for the intended provocation, the raiders, by threat of arms, made all the Bulgarian citizens leave the embassy and building territory, by night.

History records cases of flagrant violations of the diplomatic immunity of embassies and their personnel. However, the raid on the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo will take a special place among actions of this kind. The point is not only that we are faced with the most flagrant flouting of the elementary principles and norms of international law and of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, which guarantees the immunity, rights and privileges of diplomatic missions and their personnel.

The particular feature of this raid is that it was carried out on the direct instructions of the country's president. All the Egyptian newspapers are unanimous in asserting that As-Sadat personally gave the order for the raid to take place. Thus vandalism with respect to a friendly country's embassy has been elevated to the status of government policy.

Finally, attention is also merited by Egyptian press reports that "competent Egyptian organs" are soon to "examine the question of weapons which may be in the possession of certain foreign embassies." So the Egyptian authorities would not be averse to freeing their own hands for further provocations.

The seizure of a foreign embassy, carried out on the head of state's personal instructions, is an extraordinary event in international practice. It was perpetrated against a country which, like the other socialist community states, was invariably on Egypt's side when it was waging the struggle for a just cause.

The Egyptian leaders have now changed their front. The socialist states, which helped Egypt and other Arab countries in every way in their liberation struggle, are now regarded as enemies by Cairo. Now the Egyptian leaders' best friends are those who are trampling Arab lands with the occupier's boot, who would like to drag them further and further along the path of betraying Arab interests in favor of foreign forces which do not want to relinquish their hold on Near East oil and strategic positions in that region.

By their political treason the Cairo rulers have placed themselves in a position of complete isolation in the Arab world. They are trying to extricate themselves from this unenviable position by spreading lies and organizing provocations with respect to socialist countries. Vain attempts! As the Arab proverb says: "A river will grow murky from sewage." And shameful failure awaits those who drink from this murky source.

SOVIET-ALGERIAN SCIENTIFIC, ECONOMIC COOPERATION PRAISED

LD112219Y Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

["Significant Anniversary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Algiers, December 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bolmatov writes: Algeria's cooperation with the socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union, is an example of equitable and mutually-beneficial relations which promote consolidation of the Algerian economy. The Soviet-Algerian agreement on cooperation in science and culture, signed in December 1963, in Algiers largely promotes the development of links between the Soviet Union and Algeria. In accordance with this agreement, the training of skilled specialists for the national economy of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic has become a major trend in cooperation between the two countries. About 4,000 engineers and technicians have already been trained with Soviet assistance in the past 15 years for the key industry of Algeria's economy--the oil-and-gas and chemical industry, for light industry enterprises. The Soviet Union has also given assistance in the establishment of a hydrotechnical and land-reclamation institute in Blida, the university in Annaba. Soviet higher school teachers (more than 950 in all) are working at the universities of Algiers, Oran, Constantine. Specialists from the land of the soviets instruct at 26 vocational training centres in different parts of the country. In the years of cooperation they helped train about 18,000 skilled workers for many branches of the Algerian economy. The Hospital of Algerian-Soviet Friendship in Lahdaria, which opened here on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, enjoys merited popularity with the Algerians. In the past years alone the hospital received 320,000 patients. More than 500 Soviet medical workers offer their services to the people in all parts of the country. The Soviet-Algerian cooperation is steadily developing, promoting stronger friendship and better mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Algeria.

PAPER ASSAILS 'PROVOCATIVE' U.S. PLANS FOR CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

LD111503Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[D. Markushev commentary: "Cyprus: The United States Shows Its Hand"]

[Text] The world community is voicing serious concern in connection with the lack of progress in resolving the Cyprus problem. The Security Council session on the Cyprus issue ended a few days ago. The resolution unanimously approved by it reaffirmed the fundamental principles for a settlement of the Cyprus problem--strict respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, an end to all foreign interference in its internal affairs and the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island. The document contains an appeal to all interested sides to cooperate in implementing the UN resolutions on Cyprus and also emphasizes the need to resume the intercommunity talks under the auspices of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The Security Council especially pointed out that attempts by imperialist forces to interfere in the republic's internal affairs aimed at undermining its independence and territorial integrity are obstacles in the way of a just settlement on Cyprus.

This Security Council statement is highly topical right now. The United States has recently reactivated its backstage diplomacy over Cyprus. U.S. officials recently held a series of bilateral meetings with representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey at which they put forth their "new proposals" on Cyprus. It is significant that the United States quite recently had an excellent opportunity to publicly expound its stand on the Cyprus issue and to make any suggestions for resolving it during the discussion at the UN General Assembly. However, the U.S. representatives not only failed to take advantage of this opportunity but were the only ones not to support the General Assembly resolution on Cyprus.

Such maneuvers by U.S. diplomacy attest to the United States' desire to impose its own version of a settlement of the Cyprus problem on the island's people in such a way as to "resolve" it within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc. U.S.-NATO strategists are seeking to perpetuate the island's split and, by dragging it into NATO's orbit, to use it as their own base in the East Mediterranean.

These provocative plans arouse just indignation not only among the Cyprus public but also among all democratic forces in the world. The immediate fulfillment of the UN decisions and resolutions on Cyprus is the only possible way to a just solution of the crisis. Cypriots must be guaranteed the sovereign right to resolve questions of the internal structure of the Cypriot state independently, without external pressure or interference and with regard to the interests and rights of the island's Greek and Turkish communities.

The Soviet Union has always advocated the urgent fulfillment of UN decisions on Cyprus and proclaimed its readiness to promote in every way a settlement of the Cyprus problem which would preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The USSR's proposal to convene within the UN framework an international conference which would help to draw the opposing sides on the island closer together, to create favorable conditions for talks between the two communities and to restore an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between them has not lost its topicality either.

TASS REPORTS VISIT OF TURKISH NAVAL SQUADRON TO ODESSA

LD051412Y Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Odessa, December 5, TASS--"We sincerely rejoice at meeting Soviet people and are convinced that this will help strengthening the friendship of the Soviet and Turkish peoples for the sake of peace," Vice Admiral Dogan Toktamis told a TASS correspondent. He commands the Turkish naval squadron, made up of the destroyers Gayret and Peyk which today arrived in the Soviet port of Odessa returning an official friendly visit.

At the same time day there was an exchange of visits of Vice-Admiral Dogan Toktamis and the Mayor of Odessa Anatoliy Malykhin, the First Deputy Commander of the Black Sea Fleet Vice-Admiral Vladimir Samoylov, the chief of the Odessa garrison Lieutenant-General Anatoliy Kirillov.

Vladimir Samoylov held a reception for Dogan Toktamis which was marked by a friendly atmosphere.

The Turkish naval squadron will stay four days in Odessa.

Ends Visit

LD081202Y Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Odessa, December 8, TASS--"We highly appreciate the results of our stay in the USSR," Vice-Admiral Dogan Taktamis said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. He is commanding a Turkish naval squadron consisting of the destroyers Gairet and Peik which stayed in the Black-Sea Port of Odessa for four days on a reply official friendly visit.

Vice-Admiral Toktamis pointed out that meetings on Soviet soil were held in an atmosphere of trust and exceptional hospitality. The visit was well organized by the command of the Black Sea Fleet and the authorities of Odessa. The program was extensive and interesting, which enabled us to get to know better the Soviet people and see for ourselves the considerable progress which it achieved in various fields of economic, social and cultural life, the vice admiral went on to say. "We saw for ourselves that the Soviet Union sincerely strives for peace and cooperation with all peoples," he pointed out.

"I am confident," said Vice-Admiral Toktamis," that the visit will serve as a new stimulus to the further development of friendly relations between our countries and peoples in the Helsinki spirit, on the basis of mutual respect, independence and sovereignty. Such contacts develop the traditions of Soviet-Turkish relations laid down by Lenin and Ataturk and undoubtedly serve mutual understanding in the name of peace. The sea that brings us together must be the sea of friendship."

Today the Turkish naval squadron left for home.

NETO ASKS PEOPLE TO INCREASE OUTPUT,'HEIGHTEN VIGILANCE'

LD111444Y Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, December 11, TASS--Chairman of the MPLA Workers Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto made a call for further rallying of the ranks of the party, for strengthening of its ties with the working masses.

Our party sees its main task in solving vital problems of the Angolan people, he said at a mass meeting in Luanda in connection with the anniversary of the creation of the MPLA Workers Party. To achieve this it is necessary, above all, to develop economy, Agostinho Neto stressed. We must revise the plan of national development so as, wherever possible, to do more that is envisaged by the congress, he said.

The head of the Angolan state pointed out that the country faces a lot of problems, particularly in the rural areas. This is why the Central Committee of the party has decided to allow private enterprise by small traders. This, naturally, does not mean giving up the plan of collectivization [words indistinct] of enterprises. This does not mean any political retreat, the president said.

Touching upon the results of the extraordinary plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party, Agostinho Neto said that its conclusion meet the tasks of solving sooner the most pressing problems of the Angolan people.

The chairman of the MPLA Workers Party came out for stepping up the party's activity, for increasing its influence among the masses. Our party as yet is unsufficiently active, it must become more dynamic, he said.

Agostinho Neto emphasized the need of speeding up creation of truly representative organs of the people's power. For this purpose it was decided to create a special department with a purpose of intensifying this process. He also announced the coming reduction of the administrative apparatus of ministries and sending cadres relieved of jobs to work in the provinces.

In conclusion, the president urged the people to increase the labor productivity and industrial output, to heighten vigilance.

KIRILENKO, SMIRNOV ATTEND ANGOLAN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD112112Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Carlos Fernandes, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the USSR, today arranged a reception to mark the first anniversary of the First MPLA-Workers Party Congress. Present at the reception were Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of the public.

RHODESIA LAUNCHES NEW STRIKES AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE

LD111202Y Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, December 11, TASS--The South Rhodesian military has committed new armed provocations against the People's Republic of Mozambique. As is said in a communique of the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique that has been issued here, in the past ten days the Rhodesian aviation subjected to barbarous bombing four times the areas located in the provinces of Gaza and Tete.

The racists used napalm in the raids on the settlements of Shikvalakvala, Mapai, Mabalane and Chingozi. 26 people died, 73 were injured and many dwelling houses and factories were destroyed, as a result of these attacks, the communique points out.

When repelling the air attacks, the fighting men of the people's forces of liberation of Mozambique shot down two enemy fighter-bombers. The incessant armed provocations against the People's Republic of Mozambique, the communique stressed, are aimed at undermining the stable situation in the country. The Salisbury rulers resort to such bandit actions in a bid to intimidate the Mozambique people and to make them give up support of the just struggle waged by the Zimbabwe patriots. But, despite the new crimes committed by the racists, Mozambique shall not go back on its obligations in giving assistance to the fraternal people of Zimbabwe.

The document contains a call of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to all peace-loving states that they should give all-round assistance to Mozambique for the strengthening of its defensive capacity in the face of a constant military threat from the racist Salisbury regime.

SWAPO OFFICIAL SCORES NAMIBIAN ELECTION 'FARCE'

LD111726Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 11, TASS--The people of Namibia will never consent to the establishment of a neocolonialist regime in the country. We shall not yield to the offensive by the joint forces of imperialism, fascism and apartheid and will carry on the liberation struggle until a complete victory is achieved", Homatenia Kalvenya, member of the Central Committee, secretary of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), told a TASS correspondent.

He described as a disgraceful farce the "elections" staged in Namibia under the control of the Republic of South Africa. These days Africans at submachine-gun point were forced to vote for the Pretoria-created political grouping of white settlers and puppets from tribal high-ups and African bourgeoisie. Thereby, the Republic of South Africa cynically revealed its true goal--to establish in Namibia a regime obedient to the racists.

The SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of that country, boycotted the "elections" farce and demanded a genuine independence for Namibia, Kalvenya said. The election campaign showed with obviousness that a "peaceful settlement" of the situation in Namibia by Western countries--is no more than a diplomatic strategem and that the Pretoria authorities do not even think of any just settlement, Kalvenya emphasized. In this conditions, the SWAPO encountered the necessity for an armed struggle for the rights of its people. "We cannot reconcile ourselves to the racists' trampling elementary human rights of the indigenous Namibians and subjecting them to cruel repressions," the member of the SWAPO leadership said.

Homatenia Kalvenya was in the Soviet capital on his way to Paris. A meeting of the follow-up committee of the World Conference Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Africa's south is opening there on Wednesday. Having highly appreciated the support from the USSR and other socialist countries, and all progressive forces for the African patriots' struggle, the SWAPO representative expressed confidence that the Paris meeting will serve to further strengthen the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial front.

SOVIET-INDIAN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL RELATIONS PRAISED

LD081021Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Kovalev article: "Deep Roots of Friendship"]

[Text] Delhi--The courtyard of the Indian Technological Institute in (Pavai), a suburb of Bombay, is adorned by a tall, slender tree. It has been carefully and lovingly tended for many years. It is the tree of friendship, planted on 18 December 1961 by Leonid Brezhnev during his first trip to India.

The institute was created with the Soviet Union's help at a time when only the foundations for lasting, multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet and Indian peoples had been laid. The years passed, and like the tree in the institute courtyard, Soviet-Indian friendship has matured and grown strong.

By November 1973, when Leonid Ilich Brezhnev again paid an official, friendly visit to India, Indo-Soviet relations had matured and prospered, had become the standard of cooperation between countries with different social systems and an example of selfless help from the world's first socialist state to a major developing country and had become an important factor in international security.

Yes, the fruits of Indo-Soviet cooperation were substantial and ripe. In August 1971, new prospects were opened up for expanding and strengthening Soviet-Indian ties as a result of the signing of the Soviet-Indian Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. Assessing this important event, L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at a mass meeting in Delhi on 27 November 1973:

"A new phase in the development of Soviet-Indian relations has begun: sincere, peaceful coexistence has been enriched with deep and close friendship and active, multifaceted cooperation. The treaty concluded between us is like a compass whose needle points out the path to the future. We are convinced that it is the correct course. It accords with the vital interests of our countries' peoples."

The 5 years since L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India have convincingly confirmed that the compass needle of Soviet-Indian friendship confidently indicates the correct direction. The long-established practice of intergovernmental political consultations and personal contacts between leaders of the Soviet Union and India is continuing and developing. Since the formation of the Janata Party government in March 1977, visits have already been made by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko to India and by Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee to the Soviet Union. The results of the talks in Delhi and Moscow have confirmed that the two sides attach great significance to further strengthening Soviet-Indian cooperation. The joint communique on the completion of A.B. Vajpayee's visit to the USSR last September noted, in particular, that the Soviet Union's and India's positions coincide or are close on the fundamental problems of today.

The agreement on further developing economic and trade cooperation between the USSR and India signed during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India in 1973 is being energetically implemented. In the last 2 months alone long-term Soviet-Indian agreements on broad cooperation in agriculture and in constructing a series of Indian industrial projects, including a large alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh and a metallurgical plan in Vishakhapatnam, have been concluded or agreed to in principle.

Plans for expanding and deepening economic ties and developing new forms of cooperation are extensive and planned for many years ahead. They are certainly realistic, inasmuch as they are based on the lasting foundations of complete equality and mutual advantage.

"The Soviet Union and India declare their firm intention of continuing to develop and strengthen cooperation in various spheres," said the joint declaration signed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Indian Prime Minister M. Desai in Moscow on 26 October last year.

The Indian public is currently marking the fifth anniversary of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to India. The Indian people are grateful to the Soviet Union and L.I. Brezhnev personally for their tremendous efforts to consolidate peace and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and India, in Asia and throughout the world, for the sake of the general good and progress on earth, Pratap Singh, parliamentary secretary of the ruling Janata Party, said.

...But let us return to the Indian Technological Institute in (Pavai). Some 2,400 students now study there. The institute conducts great research and design work. It also fills orders for the metallurgical plants in Bhilai and Bokaro and other "new temples," as new plants were described by India's first prime minister, J. Nehru.

Soviet-Indian friendship has stood the major test of time and is now an important factor in maintaining peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. Soviet people treasure this friendship and exert every effort to further strengthen it. That is why even today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's comments 5 years ago at a meeting in New Delhi's historic citadel--the Red Fort--still sound topical: "The development of our friendship is like scaling a peak: The higher we rise, the wider the horizons opening up before us. And so we want to rise still higher, so that new beckoning prospects are continually opened up."

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER SCORES PRC'S MILITARY MOVES IN TIBET

LD082218Y Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, December 8, TASS--India's defense minister, Jagjivan Ram, declared in Parliament that according to the reliable information now available to the Indian Government, China is increasing the combat readiness of its army units stationed in the Tibet area in the immediate vicinity of India's border.

According to today's HINDUSTAN TIMES, J. Ram in his statement also expressed concern over the vast appropriations in China's budget for military purposes.

China's military preparations along the border with India coincide with other of Peking's hostile actions against that country. China infiltrates into India its agents, foments separatist tendencies in some states, is training at bases set up in Chinese territory rebels from the Naga tribe and brings to India in a clandestine manner subversive publications. Newspaper PATRIOT also reports on China's suspicion-causing activities in the area of the [name indistinct] highway built by China despite India's protest.

All these actions cause legitimate indignation in India. That country's public is resolutely demanding to put an end to the hostile manoeuvres of China which hypocritically declaring its desire to "normalize relations" with India is in effect conducting against it a broad subversive campaign, still retaining about 15 thousand square miles of Indian territory.

INDOCHINA

CAMBODIAN NATIONAL FRONT TRYING TO 'SAVE' COUNTRY

OW080638Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] The formation of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation and the declaration issued by the front have attracted wide attention. The declaration called on the Cambodian people to rise up and overthrow the reactionary Phnom Penh government. In this connection our station commentator notes:

The Phnom Penh government has brought unprecedented calamity to the Cambodian people. The crimes of Phnom Penh's rulers are the same as those committed years ago in China by Mao Tse-tung. The Phnom Penh authorities have turned Cambodia into a difficult country to live in [words indistinct]. According to Ieng Sary, there are only 200,000 people living in Phnom Penh, a city whose population once exceeded 2 million. The population of other large Cambodian cities has also greatly declined. One estimate puts the number of urban Cambodians forced to become rural peasants at over 3 million. Intellectuals, forced to work unpaid from dawn to dusk, dig ditches and build dams in paddy fields. Refugees who have escaped to Thailand report that there are many concentration camps in the Cambodian countryside.

Not long after seizing power, Pol Pot said: Cambodia has 8 million people, but we need only 1 million. Since his first day in power, more than 3 million Cambodians have died of hunger and disease or have been executed. Minorities are being exterminated. Cambodian authorities have closed nearly all universities, middle and elementary schools, forcing children aged 13 and over to abandon school and join the army.

The front's declaration points out: The present Cambodian regime enforces slavery, not socialism. The Cambodian-Vietnamese border war launched by the Cambodian authorities with Peking's support has worsened the calamities of the Cambodian people, who have been forced to fight with the fraternal Vietnamese people. Unable to tolerate this disastrous situation any longer, Cambodian patriots have decided to save their country. This is what led to formation of the National United Front for National Salvation. With all patriotic forces in Cambodia--irrespective of political viewpoints and religious beliefs--as members, the front has called on the Cambodian people to rise up and save their country.

LAO ACHIEVEMENTS PRAISED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD081543Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Kudinov article: "On a Creative Path"]

[Excerpt] Some 10-12 years ago the seats of popular revolutionary power created by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party in the northern provinces seemed, even to the greatest optimists, to be only distant lighthouses in a sea of military-feudal procedures, and of domination by the comprador trading bourgeoisie and foreign companies. However, as it turned out, the light of the new life possessed such magnetism that by the early seventies the patriots had not only united more than half the country's population around themselves but had also laid a firm material base in the liberated regions for the victory of a national democratic revolution.

In 1975, the revolution triumphed throughout the country and a period of profound socioeconomic transformations began. All mineral, water and timber resources passed into the states' hands, as well as some of the land, enterprises belonging to what were --by Lao standards--big owners, and the property of reactionaries who had fled the country.

A state sector emerged in industrial, financial and foreign trade spheres. And currently, agricultural collectivization--a process whose validity has been verified by the experience of peasant cooperation in the liberated regions over a period of many years during the war--has begun to be extended to the entire country. More than 700 agricultural cooperatives of various kinds have now been created.

The experience of the liberated regions, where, by the time the Lao People's Democratic Republic was formed, literacy had increased from 6 to 60 percent and hospitals and medical centers had appeared in each administrative region, has been extended to the country's entire territory. This year every fifth citizen attended school. In the next 2-3 years it is planned to completely eliminate illiteracy among citizens between 15 and 45.

However, history has shown that revolutions do not have an easy destiny. The old order always resists and does not surrender without a fight. Local reactionaries have taken up positions to block the revolution in Laos. They have resorted to economic sabotage and have provoked the flight of skilled cadres from the country at a time when there is a great shortage of them. External reaction has also not reconciled itself to the victory of the revolution. It has spared no money in organizing subversive actions, and it has incited certain tribes and ethnic groups to mutiny.

It seems that nature itself has taken a tough line with the Lao people. In 1977, the country was hit by an unprecedented drought that killed 40 percent of the rice crop. This year, especially in August and September, as if making up for last year's failure to appear, the monsoon rains caused the swollen Mekong River to flood the fields of ripening crops.

The government commission in charge of combating the flood--the likes of which Laos had not known for several decades--sent People's Liberation Army units to the flooded regions. The servicemen established crossing places, rescued local inhabitants and their possessions and built dikes.

Laos' friends came to its assistance. Vietnam, also suffering from floods, sent more than 500 tons of high-quality rice, peanuts and pulse seeds. The Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist community countries have provided foodstuffs, vehicles and construction and land reclamation equipment and have sent irrigation and construction specialists there on special missions. It has been confirmed once again that the new Laos does not stand alone. The fraternal countries have always been, are and always will be on its side.

On the Lao people's national holiday the Soviet people send them hearty greetings and wishes that they will achieve new successes in building socialism.

CASTRO READY TO RELEASE 'LARGE GROUP OF PRISONERS'

LD100017Y Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Havana, December 9, TASS--The second round of talks within the framework of the dialogue between the Cuban Government and Cubans residing abroad was held here. The main issues discussed at the talks were the release of persons serving prison terms in Cuba for counter-revolutionary activity and permitting them leave Cuba as well as the problem of Cuban families, whose members live both in Cuba and abroad. The Cuban side at the talks was headed by First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party CC, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro.

As Fidel Castro told a press-conference, agreements were signed in the course of these talks, under which the Cuban Government expressed readiness to release a large group of prisoners serving prison terms for the crimes against Cuba's security. But, F. Castro pointed out, this will depend on the readiness of the U.S. administration to admit those of them who would like to go to the United States.

Touching upon the problem of Cuban families whose members live both in Cuba and abroad, F. Castro noted that Cubans residing abroad will be allowed late in December--early in January to come into the country to meet with their relatives.

The Cuban leader spoke highly of the results of the dialogue with the Cubans, who arrived for talks here. He called it another defeat for the enemies of Cuba.

Speaking on relations between Cuba and the USA, F. Castro described them as very bad. One of the causes of it, he pointed out, is the continuing blockade of Cuba inherited by the administration of J. Carter. The present U.S. administration could lift the blockade, but does not do it, preferring to use it as a tool of bringing pressure to bear on Cuba, F. Castro pointed out.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE WINS VENEZUELAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD081806Y Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Caracas, December 8, TASS--The Highest Electoral Council of Venezuela has officially announced the victory at the December 3 general elections of the presidential candidate from the opposition Social-Christian Party Copei Luis Herrera Campins. He will be inaugurated as head of state on March 12 of next year.

BREZHNEV INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO PANAMA

LD120947Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has sent President Aristides Royo of the Republic of Panama a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Panamanian people on the country's national holiday-independence day.

In his telegram in reply the president of the Republic of Panama expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express the hope that the good relations established in the last few years between the USSR and the Republic of Panama will undergo further development for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and international security.

SUPREME COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES PAROLE, LABOR LEGISLATION

LD111039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 78 p 6 LD

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Court plenum was held recently under the chairmanship of L.N. Smirnov.

The plenum examined the question of legal practice in granting parole subject to the convict's compulsory enlistment labor. The resolution adopted points out that this measure can be allowed with respect to convicts whose behavior and personal history make it possible, after they have served a substantial part of their sentence, to conclude that their correction and reeducation is possible without isolation from society, though under supervision.

The plenum resolution gave guidelines for questions that arise in court practice in connection with the precise fulfillment of the law's requirements on parole.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the courts' application of legislation regulating remuneration for workers and employees. The courts have been given explanations for a number of questions of the application of labor legislation norms, particularly on the payment of overtime, the procedure for calculating and paying emoluments based on the results of the year's work and of bonuses, on the payment to a dismissed worker of his average wage in the event that the administration is to blame for a delay in settling accounts or returning his work record book or on other questions in whose solution there is no uniformity.

The USSR Supreme Court plenum examined appeals against court decisions on civil and criminal cases.

R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general, and V.I. Terbilov, USSR minister of justice, took part in the work of the plenum.

BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION REPLACES KISELEV

LD111756Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet opened in Minsk today. Deputies are discussing preliminary results of the 3d year of the 5-year plan, drafts of the state plan for economic and social development and of the state budget for 1979. It was stressed in the deputies' speeches that working people were worthily ushering in the 60th anniversary of the republic and Belorussian Communist Party. Tasks and pledges for this year are being successfully fulfilled; the increase in industrial production will amount to no less than 7.6 percent. Over the 5-year plan period 12.5 million square meters of housing space have been built. Some 10 percent of the republic's inhabitants have improved their housing conditions. Comrade Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the session.

In connection with the appointment of Comrade Kiselev as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Supreme Soviet has released him from his duties as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR.

Comrade Aksenov, who was previously second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, was appointed chairman of the republican Council of Ministers.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES PROGRESS OF CASPIAN CONSERVATION MEASURES

LD110811Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Vodolazhskiy report: "So That the Caspian May Be Clean"]

[Text] Astrakhan--The construction of large purification complexes and water conservation installations (with a planned capacity of 3.2 million cubic meters of water a day) is underway in the Caspian basin. Many of them will be commissioned before the end of the year.

N. Vakhromov, chief of the Caspian Water Resources Conservation Administration, approaches a large map of the Caspian basin densely speckled with signs and annotations, and divided into several zones. He tells me:

"This marks the location of industrial and agricultural enterprises, shows the oilfield regions, and indicates the routes of seagoing and river vessels and other projects and territories under the control of the administration's inspectors. They deal with the conservation, regulation and use of water resources on RSFSR, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Kazakhstan territory.

"The range of our services' work is broad," N. Vakromov continues. "Plans not only for water conservation projects but all industrial projects without exception and the selection of sites for their construction, are coordinated with us. We regulate the water intake system and determine the specific places where enterprises can take the water they need and the sectors where they must dispose of it."

Purification projects now being erected in these places will help fully resolve the task of conserving the water resources of the Caspian's unique fishing basin.

The largest of these projects are being constructed in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. Purification installations processing 90,000 cubic meters of drainage waters a day have already been commissioned in the south. The installation of one further complex, which can process 32,000 cubic meters of contaminated water a day, has been completed on the right bank of the Volga, in the Astrakhan region. Communications are being constructed, pumping stations are being installed, sewage pipes are being laid, and enterprises are being linked up to them.

Intensive conservation measures are being carried out by our Krasnovodsk department in the Cheleken region. A neutralization station will soon appear alongside the local chemical plant. Purified water will be channeled into the desert (the laying of a special pipeline will be completed this year) and will not, as before, drain into a reservoir.

A large volume of work is planned in Azerbaijan, including the creation of water conservation systems in Baku. The Kaspmorneft Association is making great efforts to prevent sea pollution from offshore oil rigs. Neftyanyye Kamni has its own purification installations. As a rule, after purification all stratal water is pumped back into the boreholes in the oilfield.

Large-scale purification installations are also under construction simultaneously in five cities of Dagestanskaya ASSR-Derbent, Kizlyar, Makhachkala, Buynaksk and Khasavyurt. In three cities they will be commissioned this very year.

It is not only on dry land that extensive work is underway. Over 100 floating and shore-based purification stations are operating in Caspian waters. The USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet is creating a special service (with sophisticated equipment) to immediately liquidate the consequences of possible accidents aboard ships or other floating installations.

In brief, everything is being done to insure that the waters of the Caspian are clean.

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM NOTES CONSTRUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY LAGS

LD111524Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum was held today. The meeting discussed the republic party organizations' tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November 1978 Plenum and the tenets and conclusions contained in Comrade Brezhnev's speech to the plenum.

The report by Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, and the speeches made at the plenum noted that the republic's workers, in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, had prefulfilled their tasks for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan to increase the volume of industrial production. The national economy has received more than R300 million worth of different goods above the plan. The output of goods with the state seal of quality has increased 2.5 times. Efficiency in agricultural production is also improving.

Those taking part in the plenum uncovered a number of shortcomings in the work of party, soviet and economic organs. In particular, serious concern is aroused by a lag in the growth rates of labor productivity in industry and by instances of irrational use of labor material and financial resources. The situation in capital construction is improving slowly.

The plenum examined and basically approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR and the state budget of the republic for 1979.

BRIEFS

CHUKOTKA OIL PROSPECTING--The Chukotka oil prospecting expedition fulfilled its annual borehole drilling plan today. More than 5,000 linear meters of boreholes were drilled. Testing of borehole No 35, which is 3,330 meters deep, was completed yesterday at the (Maloochigdinskaya) field in the Khatyn depression. A structure most favorable for oil and gas deposits was found here for the first time. It was decided to continue drilling the borehole to a depth of 3,360 meters to obtain additional geological information. Drilling of borehole No 7 at the (Verkhneochigdinskaya) field is continuing and assembly of another drilling rig, No 19, has begun in the Anadyr depression. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW]

FIRST BALTIC AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE--The first agroindustrial association in the Baltic republics has been formed in Talsinskiy Rayon. It includes all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, agricultural machinery and land improvement enterprises, and rural construction organizations of the rayon. This important economic experiment began here 2 years ago, and has had good results. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD]